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VOL XXI NO 122 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

SENSATIONAL ENQUIRY INTO U.S.FIRM

Out Of The Gloaming.

We are told that Earl Winterton who is supposed to be our next Governor, has at least two qualifications—that he is six foot two and can make witty speeches at times. These are not qualifications. Our Governors are traditionally small and serious.

* * * *

But as soon as his appointment is made he will be invested with all the qualities necessary by the Anglo-Indian press without the help of Dalal St.

* * * *

"Where all was dark and gloomy a fortnight ago there is a feeling of quiet assurance in the air, a conviction that Gandhiji will win through" writes a paper. Hush, hush! C. R. might hear you and his tragic pose of a chronic kill-joy and moral censor might be spoilt!

* * * *

"Orphans of the Storm" is Winston's description of himself and the Back Bay Baron—the Storm in the Tory Tea-cup.

* * * *

In their desperate search for some sort of backing outside the Old Ladies' Tory organisations, the two orphans have found a refuge in the bosom of the beerage.

* * * *

The Licensed Victuallers Association is the official organisation of the liquor sellers of England. It is always on the side of the Tories and its members know all about politics, as they have the advantage of hearing them discussed in their bars and taprooms nightly by experts whose brains have been stimulated by liquid refreshment.

* * * *

A suitable atmosphere for the orphans, who were taken in out of the storm for at least one night of genial company. Quite a triumph for Winston in its way. Enough to make Stanley green with jealousy anyway—Winston's huge cigar clouding an already murky atmosphere instead of Stanley's bucolic pipe.

* * * *

The Welsh Bania improved the occasion by informing the horrified victuallers, whose eyes were starting out of their heads, that the story of self-government for India was a tragic one. Nobody was heard to ask when India had self-government.

* * * *

There was no municipality in India, said the author of Bombay's ruin, which did not crash into bankruptcy again and again during the last few years. There was a government that crashed into ruin, too.

* * * *

But that, of course, is another story. And there was nobody there to tell the pot housekeepers all about it, and warm them up for "just one more."

* * * *

And there wasn't anyone to ask the apparently inebriated Baron if he was really quite sure that there was not even one municipality that hadn't crashed into bankruptcy again and again in the last few years—about twice or thrice a year, we should say

* * * *

So the deluded, wondering and fuddled licensed victuallers were left to go home mumbling incoherently about this tragedy to which they had been introduced. And when the next election comes, they will have forgotten all about it and vote the straight Baldwin ticket.

* * * *

The Presidentship of Empire Day has fallen on Rao Saheb G. S. Ranjit, whoever he may be. Empire Day, he announces, is the symbol of harmony, unity and goodwill. So it is but not for Rao Sahebs. These delectable amenities of Empire are only for his racial superiors.

* * * *

He will find them all flourishing in various parts of the Empire such as South Africa, Australia, Canada and New Zealand if he takes a tour round—that is if he can get a licence, like a ticket-of-leave man, is not kicked out of tram cars and railway carriages and thrown off the footpaths.

* * *

Anyway he will get a fine opportunity for practising those Christian virtues of which he is evidently pre-eminently possessed, having already achieved a Rao Bahadurship by displaying them in his own country to his great advantage.

* * * *

One angry speaker at the Motorists' meeting said that Mr. Thomas had put the clock back by 58 years by imposing taxes on their cars. These Europeans have always been threatening to put the political clock back. What matter now, if it is only the motor car clock that is put back.

Sixty Bank Officials And Directors Involved

SENATE HALL PACKED TO OVERFLOWING

Mr. Mitchell Owes Six Million Dollars To Morgan & Co.

(SPECIAL CABLE)
WASHINGTON, May 24.

In an atmosphere of subdued excitement a list of sixty bank officials and directors under obligation to J. P. Morgan firm was read when enquiry into the working of the firm was resumed.

The list includes Mr. Norman Davis, General Dawes, Mr. Charles Mitchell (Ex-Chairman of National City Bank of New York now on trial on charges of income-tax evasion), Mr. Myron C. Taylor (Chairman of United States Steel Corporation), Mr. Richard Whitney (President of New York Stock Exchange) and Mr. Mortimer Buckner (President of New York Clearing House Association).

The loan of six million dollars to Mr. Mitchell is still outstanding, but General Dawes and Mr. Taylor have repaid theirs.

A Washington cable dated May 23, stated:—

SENATE OFFICE PACKED.

The biggest crowd in the history of Senatorial investigations filled to overflowing the huge committee room of the Senate office building to-day where Mr. P. J. Morgan appeared before the Senate Ssock Market Investigation Committee which is inquiring into the working of the famous firm of J. P. Morgan and Company. Morgan's counsel is Mr. John W. Davis, once Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

A special corps of investigators has been ferreting for months among the files of the company, which being a private concern, has never had to submit to the usual Governmental bank examinations or issue a public balance sheet.

In the course of his testimony Mr. Morgan revealed that the firm has deposits totalling $250,000,000 and total assets of $424,000,000.

CHETTIARS ALARMED

Expulsion Order For Bankers From Indo-China

WIRE TO VICEROY

"Community Will Be Faced With Ruin And Calamitous Consequences"

MADRAS, May 24.

The latest information from Saigon regarding the expulsion order on Chettiar bankers passed by the Government of Indo-China has caused great alarm among the community and the Nattukottai Nagarthars Association, Madras, has telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary, Foreign Department, Simla, stating that the extension of time for consideration of proposal has been refused and that signature was obtained from some for the latest proposal at seven last night while others are being forced to sign.

The proposal, the telegram continues, will disable the community which will be faced with ruin and calamitous consequences. The community is horrified at the cruel and unjust expulsion.

The telegram requests immediate intervention to save the community from wholesale disaster.—A.P.

SUBHAS BOSE TO WRITE ON VIENNA

Requests Calcutta City Fathers To Publish Book

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The Mayor read a letter at the Corporation this evening from Mr. Subhas Bose who expressed a desire to write a book on Vienna, particularly with reference to its municipal administration, provided the Corporation undertook to publish it.

Mr. Bose wanted to know if the Corporation would like him to undertake the work.

The Mayor said that the proposal could not be decided offhand but it would be considered by an appropriate Committee.—A. P

LORD WESTER DEAD

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 24.

Admiral Lord Wester Wemyss has died at Cannes.

(Admiral Lord Wester Wemyss served in the Great War in command of Squadron at landing of troops in Gallipoli, and was afterwards Commander-in-Chief in East Indies and Egypt. He was 80 years of age).

Sino-Japanese Rapprochement

Preliminary Agreement Will Be Signed To-day By Which Chinese Agree To Withdraw Troops To South

TOKIO, May 24.

Following the verbal Sino-Japanese truce a preliminary agreement is to be signed at Miyun on 25th May by which Chinese agree to withdraw troops to South and southwest of the line drawn through Changpin, Tungchow and Ningchow, according to the Japanese official quarters.—Reuter.

TRUCE TO TARIFF WAR

League Council Adopts Resolution

GENEVA, May 24.

The Council has adopted Sir J. Simon's resolution approving customs truce signed by eight nations pending the Economic Conference, urgently appealing to all Governments to join in the agreement and act in accordance with it.

Proceedings began with the presentation by Sir J. Simon of the painting of Lord Cecil by Philip Lazlo as the result of subscriptions by the admirers of his work for the League.—Reuter.

RELIEF TO KISANS

Pandit Malaviya, Tandon And Chintamani Issue Joint Statement

ALLAHABAD, May 23.

To give relief to Allahabad Kisans whose economic condition is described as growing worse, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon have issued a joint appeal to the public for contributions to the relief fund which will be administered by a Committee with the above signatories as President and Vice-President.—A. P.

Stop Press Page 8.

PRIZE POST FOR "OTTAWA" MEN

Probables For Indian Delegation

W. E. CONFERENCE

Sir Atul Chatterji And Sir C. P. Ramaswami In The Run

SIMLA, May 24.

No information has been received officially as yet regarding India's representatives to the World's Economic Conference in London.

Authorities have been of opinion that the representation could best be secured from among the Indian delegates aready in London. Thus the names of Sir Atul Chatterji and Sir C. P. Ramaswami are mentioned in this connection.

The former having been the leader of the Indian Delegation to the Ottawa Conference is considered to be best fitted to represent India at the Economic Conference and the latter who was the Commerce Member of the Government of India at the time when the Ottawa issue was settled possesses considerable knowledge of the Indian aspect of the case.

Sir Henry Strakoch of the India Office is likely to be the expert. He too was at the Ottawa Conference.—A.P.

POLAND SCORES

Mac's Plan Amended To Satisfy Her; America Agrees

GENEVA, May 24.

Good work was accomplished by General Commission of Disarmament this afternoon and sensation created by Paul Boncour's speech yesterday was almost washed out. British redraft of first five articles of the Convention (not Four Power Pact) has met generally with very favourable reception which was intensified by Mr. Norman Davis' striking statement defining more clearly the American attitude.

Sir J. Simon thanked Mr. Davis for the very prompt and helpful response and also acknowledged debt to the Polish delegation whose amendments to the original draft had been most helpful in framing the new version. The meeting of the General Commission adjourned at 6-30 p.m. until to-morrow morning when the British Naval Disarmament proposals will be discussed and discussion of security will be continued in the afternoon.

Sir J. Simon is leaving by air to-morrow morning for London to attend the Foreign Affairs Debate in the Commons.—Reuter.

PITY FRANCE

She Is In Dilemma Which To Choose, Four-Power Pact Or Polish Friendship

PARIS, May 24.

Events at Geneva coupled with Polish-Little Ententes objection to the Four Power pact are causing uncomfortable atmosphere for the Government. The Opposition Press loudly condemns the pact. M. Tardieu, writing in "La Liberte," declares: "Things are becoming grave and isolation menaces us from all sides."—Reuter.

BAPU WILL GET THROUGH ORDEAL

Tissues Still Strong Enough: Doctors Hopeful

POONA, May 24.

With less than five days of ordeal to be gone through and with no complications of an alarming nature, the feeling is growing stronger among Ganhiji's medical attendants that he will safely get through the fast.

Dr. Roy emerging out of Parnakuti after his usual evening visit stated in reply to enquiries by the Press:—

"We can safely hope he will get through the ordeal alright". The same opinion was expressed by Mr. Dinshaw Mehta, the nature cure specialist, who is constantly in attendance an Gandhiji, He said:—

"I am more than ever certain that he will pull through the fast."

HEART AND PULSE SOUND.

Doctors express the opinion that the sound, condition of his heart and the satisfactory state of his pulse indicate that his tissues are still strong enough to supply the required energy to enable him to stand the rest of the fast. Frequent massage during the day refreshes him considerably. Yesterday finding him extremely weak the masseur did not give the full course of massage for fear of causing undue strain. But to-day Gandhiji himself invited him to give the full course of massage.

MERE WATCHER.

"How is your patient, doctor?" asked Lady Thackersey, Gandhiji's hostess, of Dr. Roy. Dr. Roy replied: "My difficulty is that he is not a patient. Whenever I go into his presence I do not feel I am a doctor, but I feel I am mere watcher and I shall have to be so till the afternoon of 29th."

DEVIDAS' CABLE TO S. AFRICA.

The following communication has been cabled by Mr. Devidas Gandhi to his brother in Durban (South Africa) which gives a clear picture of the feelings of those nearest to Mahatma Gandhi now about his health:—

"On the eve of the 17th day Bapu's condition is not unsatisfactory compared with what was expected. But vitality is slowly ebbing. He is unable to move in bed himself or raise his voice beyond whisper. Every moment he is ministered to by devoted attendants and specialist doctor Mehta. He himself is fully cooperating with the doctors by avoiding all unnecessary exertion. When drinking water he still manages to hold glass with his own hands. He sleeps extremely well. He takes large quantities of water. Morning and evening prayers still continue, also Gita and Ramayan readings. He is mentally perfectly peaceful and absorbed in meditation shutting out thoughts even of Harijan's problem for the moment. This is very helpful. Though extremely anxious days are ahead, doctors are hopeful."

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

An official bulletin issued from Parnakuti at 4 p.m. says:—"Gandhiji passed a peaceful day. His general condition continues the same."—A.P.

Fighting Terrorism In Chittagong

Magistrate Orders Bhadralok Youths To Carry Identity Cards Which Must Be Produced When Required

CHITTAGONG, May 24.

At a specially convened meeting of guardians this morning, the District Magistrate issued two orders under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.

The first requires all male Hindu "Bhadraloks" between the ages of 12 and 25 residing within four Thanas including the Kotwali to caary indentity cards which must be produced for inspection whenever required. The second directs Hindu students to read only in those schools which are situated within three miles of their places of residence, except in special circumstances.

In an explanation of the reasons in support of the first order the District Magistrate observes:

"It is intended to check the activities of a body styling itself The Indian Republican Army, Chittagong Branch, the intention of which is to commit murders and carry on a campaign of inurder of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and loyal Indians wherever found regardless of age or sex. It is also intended to prevent movement of and communication with absconders and terrorists and is not directed against Hindu Bhadralok youths as a class but only against known terrorists and those about whom there is credible information regarding complicity in revolutionary crime.

It is believed that the section of the population which has lent its support and supplied recruits to the "Army" is the class generally defined as Hindu Bhadralok youths.

The order, therefore, is an attempt to identify for the information of Government's officers and public those who are concerned in the terrorist movement and those who are not.—A. P.

CURFEW ORDER IN INTERIOR.

The order will have effect from 20th June after which the curfew order will be withdrawn from two of the four thanas, but will remain in force in the interior of the district.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Missing—Dark complexioned Madrasee Boy, aged seventeen (K.M. Sivan), Missing since Tuesday. Has scar on forehead and a tuft of hair on head. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received. Mahadevan, Bombay Tramways. (550).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately persons to supply addresses of residents for Mail Directory. Pay Rs. 35 per month permanently. Apply stating area to Box No. 543, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a graduate with English Honours to work as an assistant teacher in higher classes of S. H. High School, Dholka. Apply stating qualifications and minimum pay expected to:—M. C. Shah, Chairman, S. H. High School Committee. (6714).

Wanted a Trained Lady Graduate and an F.A. passed Lady for Arya Mahila Maha Vidyalaya, Benares. Pay according to qualification and experience. Sanatanist will be preferred. Apply stating age, castes and religion very early: R. D. Pande, Secretary, Burna Bridge, Benares Cantt. (444).

Wanted—Immediately Lady Compounder. Pay Rs. 60. Hindu Midwife Pay Rs. 80—100. Lady Doctor M.B.B.S. or L.M. & S. Salary Rs. 150. Apply personally Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourth Floor, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road. (551).

The Unemployed are invited to refer their cases for assistant to the oldest and well connected Eastern Service Agency, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate. (464).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Electrical Engineer (30) Indian, trained in England and Germany, well conversant with French and German languages, has served as Chief Engineer and Secretary for last three years and more with conspicuous success in limited liability undertaking being solely responsible for design, construction and running of 3300 volts town electrification schemes, including organisation and supervision of office, seeks responsible and permanent position, open to engagement next September. Reply Box No. 507 "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Success in Matriculation and High School Examinations guaranteed by Graduate Tutor. Mathematics and English—specialities. Apply Box No. 549, "Bombay Chronicle."

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Little Book of Luck—Most wonderful book to find guaranteed daily 3 figures, weekly 1 figure and sound advice, without aid of this book none can achieve success in their transactions. Sure guide to every Cotton Speculator. First Edition nearly exhausted. Rs. 3. Bombay Book House, Opp. G.P.O. Bombay Book Depot, Girgaum, N. M. Tripathi & Co., Bombay. (568).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted for the sale of excellent Desh. cloths. Liberal terms and fine samples, from West Coast Weaving Estt. Chovva Malabar. (635).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Ananapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Sirsi Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Sangli, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Godhra, Dhulia, Gwalior, Mhow and Raipur. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Bombay School of Civil Engineering, Empire Buildings, Fort, Bombay offers excellent training Overseers, Sub-Engineers, Sanitary Structural Engineering Examinations (Foreign Indian). Morning Evening Classes. Apply Principal with anna stamp. (547).

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale:—Concrete Mixers, all sizes 5|3-1|2 to 21|14 from stock at pre-duty rates. Apply John Fowler, P.O. Box 654, Bombay. (546).

108. REPAIR WORKS.

Electrical and Radio Repairs— We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. Eastern Electric and Engineering Co., 175, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone No. 24963. (5641)

121. DAILY WANTS.

Rapid Gold Blades Means Perfect Clean Shave in a Minute. 12 Shaves per Blade or Money Back. Sold everywhere. Try to-day. (540).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sugar Estates of 500 acres or over: We can positively reduce your cultivating costs by 50 per cent and definitely increase your yield of cane per acre. For particulars apply John Fowler & Co., P. O. Box No. 654, Bombay. (6692).

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

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GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Notice To Consignees

S. S. "ATLAS MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby INFORMED of her arrival here on 24th May, 1933, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 602 OF 1933.

SADASHIV SUBRAO BALSEKAR ... Plaintiff
v/s.
GOWRISHANKAR KALIDAS ... Defendant

To
Mr. GOWRISHANKAR KALIDAS, The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed the above suit against you for a declaration that the Lease, dated the 7th day of December, 1931, executed by you in favour of the plaintiff (being Ex. C to the plaint) has been determined by forfeiture and for an order against you for payment to the plaintiff of the sums of Rs. 2,883-5-4 and Rs. 1,200 for arrears of rent Rs. 1,539-12-6 for ground rent, Rs. 4,721-0-10 for Municipal taxes, and Rs. 86-7-10 for insurance premium together with interest on the above sums, for costs, and further and other relief.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed on the 28th day of June, 1933, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon when you are requested to be present in person or by an advocate of the High Court duly instructed in that behalf.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance at the date and hour hereinbefore mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1933.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.
The 21st day of April, 1933.
Messrs. Payne & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
6717.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH JUNE, 1933, AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) AT THE MILLS PREMISES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ATLAS MILLS, GODOWNS, ETC., AT REAY ROAD, MAZAGAON, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Atlas Mills Company, Limited, (in liquidation), sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1933, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) the undermentioned property at the premises of the Atlas Mills, at Reay Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

The property will be knocked down to the highest bidder subject to the sanction of the Court.

PARTICULARS

LAND: (a) 50145 square yards or thereabouts held under a lease dated 30th May, 1868, for 999 years, rent payable whereunder has been commuted.

(b) 322 square yards or thereabouts held under a lease dated 22nd October, 1918, for a term of 21 years at the annual rent of Re. 1 renewable n perpetuity at the same rent.

SPINDLES 46452, LOOMS 1380.

ENGINE (Compound) by Douglas & Grant I. H. P. 2500.

BOILERS 10 Water Tubular Boilers by Babcock & Wilcox.

Machinery, dyeing and Bleaching plants and other mechanical appliances used in connection with the said Mills together with the exclusive right to use the trade marks, belonging to the Atlas Mills Company, Limited, in respect of the goods manufactured by the said Atlas Mills.

Buildings and Machinery can be inspected at the mill premises.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to his attorneys, Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE, THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT NEW MILL WARD AT KURLA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Patel & Ezekiel, Attorneys for Sha Hemraj Mona, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Haji Mahomed Hoosein Saudagar, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 25th January, 1928, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable Property on THURSDAY, 25th May, 1933 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All those pieces of land (one of which is of Malki tenure) and registered under Old Survey No. 219, Pot No. 3 and Survey No. 219, Pot No. 4, Revision Survey No. 326, Hisa No. 1, Area 1|4 Guntha or by actual measurement 14 square yards and Survey No. 326, Hisa No. 2, Area 1-1|4 or 151 square yards, and another is of Leasehold tenure and Registered under Old Survey No. 219, Pot No. 2, Revision Survey No. 326, Hisa No. 3, Area 90 square yards and Revision Survey No. 326, Hisa No. 5, Area 39 square yards with dwelling house being in New Mill Ward, Kurla, bearing Municipal Old No. 387 and New No. 305-L, and latest New No. 154, New Mill Ward.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Patel & Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TO BE LET

Apply to:
Aryan Electric Company
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KRISHNA'S CLARION CALL!—— ——LONG-AWAITED!!

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INDIA'S FIRST TALKING—SERIAL OF WONDERS

BHARAT MOVIETONE'S GIGANTIC & MOST SPECTACULAR PICTURE OF ORIENTAL GRANDEUR IN HINDI

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SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE AT TWO THEATRES

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DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road. GOLL-PITTA, Sandhurst Road.

FROM TO-DAY TILL SUNDAY ONLY
Popular Hilarious Comedy Revived by Public Request

JACK'S THE BOY

Starring
the irresistibly fascinating comedian
JACK HULBERT
Whose antics will sweep you off your feet,
CICELY COURTNEIDGE WINIFRED SHOTTER
and other favourities

Up-to-date Cinema
New Queen's Road
Tel. 21666

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Daily 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Sat. & Sun. 4 p.m.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T.	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru	11,000	..	@ 30 May
*Tokiwa Maru	6,972	18 May	28 May
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	..	@ 12 June
xGinyo Maru	9,000	30 May	13 June
*Genoa Maru	6785.	17 June.	2 July.
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Colombo Leave	Marseilles Arrive
Kashima Maru	10,000	8 June	26 June
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17,000		21 June
Asama Maru	17,000		5 July

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Helan Maru	11,600	24 June
Hikawa Maru	11,600	17 July

Subject to alteration without notice.

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THE CARLTON

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"SMILIN' THROUGH"

COMMUNAL CLASH IN KHULNA

Muslims And Namasudras Engage In Pitched Battle

KHULNA, May 22.

A disturbance is reported to have taken place on May 18, at Santoshpur, a village in Bagerhat a Sub-Division of the Khulna District, in the course of which several Muslims and Namasudras were seriously injured.

An unconfirmed report states that some of these have since died.

As far as could be ascertained, on May 18, a Namasudra lad was passing along a paddy field belonging to a Mahomedan. The latter took exception to it and the lad was assaulted. Thereupon the Namasudras grew furious, gathered in numbers from different places and attacked the Mahomedans who had by that time also swelled in number. There was a free fight as a result of which several members of either party received severe injuries.

On receipt of information the Bagerhat Police, with an armed force from Khulna, proceeded to the place and succeeded in controlling the situation.—A.P.

LANDLADY MURDERED

Father's Appeal Against Capital Sentence Fails

LAHORE, May 22.

A father and his son both of whom had been sentenced to death for the murder of their landlady, who was related to them, appeared as appellants in the Lahore High Court to-day.

POLICE OFFICER REBUKED

Magistrate Says He Was Tactless In Conducting Investigation

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 23.

Judgment was delivered to-day in what was known as the Binny Mill Rioting Cases which had created a stir in labour circles in Bangalore, by Mr. B. Subrahmanya Sastri, Special First Class Magistrate, Bangalore.

It will be recalled that on July 18, 1934, there was a disturbance at the Binny Mills when the Police opened fire and four persons were killed and several wounded as a result thereof. The Police placed two charge-sheets against the two sets of labourers, under Section 147, 148 and 426 I.P.C.

In the first case, in which Venkatraju, Yathiraju, Papiah, Rajagopal Reddi and Ramaswami, stood charged with offences under Sections 143, and 426 I.P.C., His Honour, taking the probabilities of the case and considering carefully the evidence advanced, held that the accused were not guilty either under Section 148 or 426 I.P.C., and acquitted them, giving them the benefit of the doubt on the score of meagre identification in a large crowd of over 2,000 men.

STRICTURES PASSED.

Severe strictures were passed by the Magistrate against the investigating Officer in this case, viz., Mr. Samad Khan, Sub-Inspector of Police.

"Coming to the merits of the case" His Honour observed: "I agree with the learned Counsel that the investigation, which must have been made under trying circumstances is defective and that P.W. 4 (Mr. Samad Khan) has undermined its foundation with his tactless overzeal, impatient handling and immature experience, notwithstanding his youthful dash and energy, which has to be controlled."

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

In the other case, in which Arjuna and 4 others stood charged under Sections 148 and 426, I. P. C. His Honour acquitted the first and third accused, giving them the benefit of the doubt, but convicted the other 3 for an offence under Section 147 I.P.C. and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 51, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 6 months.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE

High Court Rejects Husband's Application

LAHORE, May 22.

An application for a writ of Habeas corpus on behalf of Mehta Anantram, Bar-at-law of Montgomery, who has been arrested in connection with the alleged murder of his wife and who is at present confined in the Central Jail Lahore was rejected to-day by Mr. Justice Jallal of the Lahore High Court.

Mr. Cordon Noad, Government Advocate, opposing the application gave grounds of arrest and said that Anantram was duly produced before the additional District Magistrate, Lahore. The statement of the approver in the murder case had been secured and it showed a prima facie case against the applicant. The applicant had also committed cheeting offence in British India.

His Lordship in rejecting the application remarked that the arrest without warrant was not illegal but according to the circumstances trial ought to be held in British India.

Mehta Anantram's wife who was insured in large sums died suddenly and it is alleged met with a violent death in 1931.—A. P.

While the death sentence on the father was confirmed and that of the son was commuted to transportation for life.

The prosecution story was that Ramkaran and Virbal, father and son respectively and residents of Ferozepur District were tenants of a woman related to them. Their rent fell in arrears, and as they failed to pay the rent, a civil suit was filed against them, which resulted in their ejectment.

To vent their grievance on the woman both father and son entered the house of their ex-landlady at dead of night and murdered her and her two younger brothers with hatchets.

The culprits were arrested and sentenced to death.

Mm. Justice Bhide and Mr. Justice Currie of the Lahore High Court who heard the appeal decided it as stated above.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

N. Y. ADVANCED ON SPECULATIVE BUYING

McFadden Estimates 8 p. c. Increase In Acreage

CONTINUANCE OF MORE FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bombay, May 24.

Notwithstanding the continued reports of favourable weather prevailing over the cottom area, the market yesterday displayed a very active and strong disposition and a large amount of business was put through. The latest developments there such as the decision of the Government to initiate inflationary meatures for checking any further decline and to employ legislation for the control of production have bustled up the activities of the market to a considerable extent. A better and more confident feeling is influencing the professional operators of Stock and other commodity markets to come forward for fresh ventures. Further it is also anticipated the Farm Relief Bill for the curtailment of acreage will be enforced without any further delay. Encouraged by the developments, the Bulls who have recently unloaded their purchases are again appearing with renewed enthusiasm to effect more purchases. Having received a substantial support from the above bullish factors the prices of cotton scored a maximum rise of 1/3 of a cent. The recent liquidation has considerably strengthened the technical side of the market. In a short, a very... healthy and cheerful attitude was in evidence throughout the session. ...

At the very outset itself the American cotton market displayed a very active and cheerful attitude trading for July contract having been started at 8.44, thirteen points higher than the previous closing. Advices received from Liverpool were higher than the expected standard and on the strength of this prices effected a further rise by 5 to 6 points. At the time of Liverpool close July contract was registered at 8.48 plus 17. At this stage the advance was checked by improved selling and market received by 6 to 7 points July contract touching lowest at 8.41 plus 10. But this was only transient and prices soon began firming up on improved trade buying. The expectation that a reduction in acreage wide provisions of the Farm Relief Bill will be enforced shortly stimulated the buying tendency of traders. The better and more encouraging tone prevailing in Wall Street and other commodity markets owing to the recent favourable developments in Geneva has given a further impetus to the market and has considerably increased the general buying tendency. The expectation that the Government will check a further decline in commodity prices by adopting inflationary policy, if found necessary, has awakened the Acitivity of Bulls who suddenly appeared with heavy buying orders. Consequently a large volume of business was transacted and prices effected a remarkable rise of 34 points when July contract touched highest at 8.65 plus 34. Thereafter market remained firm till the close of the session, business being transacted around the highest rate. It is anticipated that price will reach a further higher level if the proposal of the American Government to employ legislation for the control of production is realized. Finally the market closed with a firm tone July contract standing at 8.64 plus 33. The spot market advanced by 20 points and closed at 8.60 plus 20.

Receipts at all U.S. Ports amounted to 19,000 bales and Exports 17,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans market ruled active and strong May and July contracts being finally quoted at 8.50 plus 35 and 8.60 plus 33. The prices for ready cotton here improved by 33 points and closed at 8.60 plus 33.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Business in the Liverpool cotton market commenced in a very firm manner July contract oeing quoted at the openin at 5.68 plus 03, against an expected opening at unchanged rates. The market was supported by buying by Japanese and London Houses. On the support of improved buying prices further advanced by 3 to 4 points and thereafter remained stationary at the highest level. Business was considerably limited and prices fluctuated in a very narrow area. The market was quiet for the rest of the session. A steady tone was maintained throughout. However, before close prices eased away by two to three points and July contract was finally quoted at 5.70 plus 05. The spot market closed at 5.99 plus 11.

Telegraphic Advices

The following Cable Advices have been received by the undermentioned Firms from their Foreign Friends:—

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS:

Liverpool:—Steadier, some Japanese and London buying.

McFadden estimates 82 per cent. planted, 65 per cent. goods stands, 8 per cent. increase in acreage, 15 per cent. increase in Fertilisers.

New York cables: Anticipation of enforcement of Farm Bill for acreage reduction. Market healthy in consequence of liquidation.

New York:—Immediate future owing possibility big hedge sales still somewhat uncertain; ultimately much higher prices increasingly probable.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO.:

Liverpool:—Do not think prices will decline much further as America would initiate inflationary measures to counteract decline.

MESSRS. CHUNILAL MEHTA & CO.:

Liverpool:—Speculative support on reports Federal Reserve to begin inflationary open market policy in accordance provisions Farm Bill. American apparent decision follow domestic inflation policy considered antagonistic international monetary co-operation as must preclude early stabilization exchanges.

New York:—Bull operators buying encouraged by Government higher prices intention. Con-

New York:—Feeling is more

New Yodk:—Feeling is more confident due to expectation early application legislation con-

Approximate Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—July 296 October 271; January 256.

Bombay — Liverpool:—Broach A./May 1933 (expected)—Liverpool May Expected Rs. 52-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach J./August 1933 (expected) Liverpool July Expected Rs. 47-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Broaceh A./May 1934 (expected) Liverpool May 1934 expected Rs. 35-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J./August (Expected)—New York July (closing) Rs. 40-1/4 at 3.91-7/8 Cross Rate.

trol of production. If realized think advance will continue. Large operators buying.

New York:—Recent sellers replacing. Trade buying. Scarcity contracts. Favourable tenor general news.

MARKET OPINION

Despite the continuance of favourable weather prices improved on trade buying stimulated by the strength in Wheat and Wall Street. (Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

EAST INDIAN

Market appeared somewhat active July and Octobed contracts having been closed at 4.90+05 and 4.99+05.

EGYPTIAN

Following the activity in other market the Egyptian Section also ruled fairly active Sakel and Upper July having been finally quoted at 7.74+04 and 6.93+05

ALEXANDRIAN

In the Alexandrian Market Sakel May closed at 14.65+13 while Upper June finished 12.44—01.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 23.

July, 1933	8.64+33
October, 1933	8.89+33
December, 1933	9.03+32
January, 1933	9.10+33
March, 1933	9.27+35
Middling Spot	8.60+20

NEW ORLEANS

May	8.50+35
July	8.60+33
Middling Spot	8.60+33

NEW YORK, 10-55 A. M.:

New York, May 23.

July	8.48
October	8.72

NEW YORK NOON CALL:

New York, May 23.

July	8.51
October	8.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 23.

	10-10 A. M. Quotations	To-day's Closing.
May, 1933		5.73+6
June, 1933		5.71+5
July, 1933	5.68	5.70+5
August, 1933		5.70+5
September, 1933		5.70+5
October, 1933	5.68	5.70+5
November, 1333		5.71+6
December, 1933		5.72+6
January, 1934	5.70	5.73+6
February, 1934		5.74+6
March, 1934		5.76+6
April, 1934		5.77+6
May, 1934		5.79+6
Middling Spot		5.99+11

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 23.

SAKELLARIDIS:

May, 1933	7.66+2
July, 1933	7.74+4
October, 1933	7.84+4
November, 1933	7.91+5
January, 1934	7.98+5
March, 1934	8.06+5
May, 1934	8.14+5
F. G. F. Spot	8.02+6

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 23.

BROACH:—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.07+5
Fine (Good Staple)	5.19+5
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.31+6

OOMRA:

Good. (No. 1 Staple)	4.94+5
Fine. (No. 1 Staple.	5.09+5
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.24+5

BENGAL:

Good	4.25+5
Fine	4.35+5
Superfine	4.45+5

SCINDE:

Good	4.35+5
Fine	4.45+5
Superfine	4.55+5

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 23.

Dollars.

American Power and Light Common	8 1/2
American Power and Light Prefd. $6	22
American Forn. Power Common	11
American Forn. Power Gold Debs.	43
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 per cent.	21
Electric Bond Common	24
Electric Bond Prefd. $5	39 3/4
Consolidated Gas	53
Columbia Gas	17 1/4
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.	25
Public Service Co. of N. J.	47
United Corporation	8 1/4
American Tel.	111
Western Union Telg.	41 1/2
Cheasapeake & Ohio	36
New York Central	28 1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	93
Chrysler	20 1/2
General Motors	23 3/4
General Electric	19 1/4
Union Carbide	
American Smelting	29
American Can	84
Drug, Inc.	47
National Dairy	19 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	13
Int. Nickel Common	13 3/4
United Steel	49 1/4
United Aircraft	28
Sun Life of Canada	325
National City Bank	29 1/2
Guaranty Trust	285
Standard Oil of N. J.	34 1/2
Allis Clalmers	14
American Chicle Co.	43
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pref.	45 1/2
Standard Brands	18
Int. Harvester	34 1/4
Radio Corp.	7 1/2
Youngstown	23 1/4
Atchison	62 1/2
Lima Locomotive	19 3/8
U. S. Steel Pref.	87 3/4

Market strong particularly Rails, owing midweek favourable trade report and firmness of commodities. Advance likely to continue.

MONEY MARKET

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 24.

B. C RATE:—
T. T. and D. D. 1/6.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. and D. D. 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 May/June.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 July/Sept.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 Oct./Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 May/June.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 342 Nominal.
Banks Selling T. T. 340 Nominal
Banks Buying T. T. 337 Nominal.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 644
Banks Buying D. D. 654.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 62 3/4

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 81 3/4 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 79 1/2 Nominal

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 93.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 83 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 155 3/4.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 63.

BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D. D. 107 1/2.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.92 23rd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/8 24th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 11/16 24th instant.
London/Paris 85.96 23rd instant.
London/Belgium 24.28 23dd instant.
London/Switzerland 17.51 23rd instant.
London/Italy 64.94 23rd instant.
London Berlin 14.46 23rd instant.
London/Holland 8.40 23rd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.45 1/2 23rd instant.
London/Belgium 24.28 23rd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-2-8 1/2 22nd instant; £6-2-6 23rd instant.
Silver London Ready 18 3/4 22nd instant; 18 7/8 23rd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 3/4 22nd instant 18 7/8 23rd instant.
Silver New York Ready 33.65 22nd instant; 33 1/2 23rd instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 9/16 per cent. 22nd instant 1/2 per cent. 23rd instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 3/4 per cent. 22nd instant 7/8 per cent. 23rd instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Months 1 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24.

Java Sugar Ready	14 13 6
Transhipment	5 1 0
S. S. "Ranee"	4 14 6
Shipment May	4 14 0
Shipment June	4 14 0
Shipment July	4 14 9
Shipment July-Sept.	5 0 6
Shipment Aug.-Sept.	5 1 3
Shipment Oct.-Dec.	5 3 6
African Ready	14 14 0
Narkatia Ganj	23 2 0

Tone:—Quiet.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 24.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 30-3; lowest Rs. 29-12-6; closing Rs. 29|15|6.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 32|9; lowest Rs. 32|2|6; closing Rs. 32|7.

TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, May 24.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 305 per ton.

Filter Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80 per ton.

LINSEED.

London, May 23.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. £10/17/6 May/June sellers

Linseed Laplata C.I.F Hull ton. £9/3/3 May/June sellers

Linseed Bombay (London) ton. £11/3/9 May/June sellers

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 23.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 18/4-1/2 June sellers

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 19/ Sep/Dec paid & buyers

Bombay Cotton

Disarmament Setback Unsettles The Market

Bombay, May 24.

The Bombay Cotton market was more cheerful and active this morning. The opening was firm as a result of more favourable advices from foreign cotton markets. Renewed speculative buying sprung up in New York cotton market and consequently a sharp rise of 20 to 35 points occurred on Tuesday. In the local cotton market the sentiment is also better. Broach July opened at Rs. 206 against previous close of Rs 201-12-0. Several buying operations were executed on behalf of Japanese interests and consequently Broach touched highest at Rs 207. But this level attracted some realising and prices slid back a little. Later prices weakened further on speculative selling.

At this stage the news about a fresh deadlock in the Geneva Disarmament Conference galvanised the market. A prominent Bear operator started to hammer down the prices and the Broach July/August rate touched Rs. 204/12. From this point he ceased his activity preferring to await further news and the market gradually improved. Also the Liverpool opening to-day at 14 points up for July instead of the expected 10 had a steadying effect upon the prices. The prices at 5-30 were quoted as follows:—

Broach April/May Rs. 202.
Broach July/Aug. Rs. 205-8-0
Broach April/May 1934 Rs. 221-12
Oomra May Rs. 191-8-0
Oomra July Rs. 192.
Oomra D./Jan. Rs. 199
Bengal May Rs. 160.
Bengal July Rs. 163.
Bengal D./Jan. Rs. 170.
Tejimandi Broach July Rs. 14.
Tejimandi Broach A.M Rs. 42.

ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 24.

No. 1 F G M G Bengal 171 Dec.-Jan. 1934.
No. 1 F G M G Bengal 160 May 1933.
No. 1 F G M G Bengal 164 July 1933.
No 2 F G M G Broach 202 April-May 1933.
No. 2 F G M G Broach 206 July-August 1933.
No. 2 F G M G Broach 222 April-May 1934.
No. 3 Fine M G Oomra 200 Dec.-Jan. 1934.
No. 3 Fine M G Oomra 192 May 1933.
No. 3 Fine M G Oomra 192 July 1933.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 24.

	Extra Superfine.	Superfine.	Fine.	Fy. Good	Good.
M. G.:—					
Bengal (U.P. No. 1		171	167	163	159
Punjab		167	164	161	153
Rajputana		168	165	162	159
Broach No. 2		207	205	203	201
Punjab-American		215	213	211	209
Kadi-Viramgaum		204	202	200	198
Dhollera		202	200	198	196
Kalagin		203	201	199	197
Surat		247	245	243	241
Rajpipla		245	243	241	239
Navsari		254	252	250	248
Oomra (Berar) No. 3		197	195	193	190
Central Provinces No. 1		204	202	200	197
Central Provinces No. 2		200	198	196	193
Khandesh			192	189	186
Muttia			183	179	174

A. R.

Bombay, May 24.

Kapamala	333
Busoga	328
Bukedi	325
Jinja	322

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24.

	New
Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	202
Nagpur Savner Fine	202
Yeotmal Fine	198
Arvi Fine	198
Ellichpur Fine	196
Amraoti-Berar Fine	194
Khamgaon Fine	194
Malkapur Fine	190
Khandesh Fine	18
Muthia F.G.	177
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	187
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	194
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G.	196
Broach F.G.	205
Punjab|American	218
Punjab|American mix	201
Cambodia	263
Miraj|Sangli	199
Compta Good	207
Bagalkot	198
Jinja	
Buscga	322
Kampala	329

SPOT COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 24.

The spot cotton market at touched 168|12 and closed at 166|4. Centuries were done at 246|4, Kohinoors were very steady around 162|8. Bombay Burmas started at 462|8, declined to 457|8 and closed at 460. Tata Steel ordys were done at 49 at the start and closed at 48|14 after touching 49|4. Deferreds moved around 207|8. Andhras closed at 1385. Tata Powers were quelt at 955, Katnis ruled steady at 262|8 and Shahabads remained neglected at 263|12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 24.

Bombay Dyeing 757 60 57 62
Century 246 48 44 46
Central India 326 32 27 31
Crescent 53-55
Fazal 355 57 51 53
Kohinoor 162 161-14
New Great 130 131
Pearl 166 63 66
Simplex 87 88 90 88
Swadeshi 227 28
Indian 255 56 52 53
United 268 70 68
Andhra Valley 1391 95 83 85
Tata Steel Def. 48-12 49-2 48-6 48-14
Bombay Burma 456 61 57 60

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 24.

Face Value	Names.	Rs. as.
100	Ahm. Advance	325
250	Bom. Cotton	751-4
500	Bom. Cotton	N 40-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	762
250	Bradbury	90 0
100	Century	246
100	Central India	331-4
	Colaba	80-10
110	Coorla	110 0
	Crescent	55
250	Currim.	48 12
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	472 8
	I E D Sassoon	0-3-6
100	Elphinstone	2 0
250	Fazal	353-12
100	Finlay	95 0
1000	Framji Petit	100
100	Gokak	123-2
1000	Hindustan	1800
100	Indore	365
50	Kastoorchand	6 0 0
100	Khatau	75
100	Kohinoor	161-14
250	Laxmi	860 0
100	Madhowji	7 8
250	Madras United	82 8
1000	Morarji	490-0
250	Model	75 8
50	Mysore	102 8

Sewree was somewhat dull to-day with less activity. Some enquiries for the Broach staple were made on behalf of Offices:—

SPOT SALES.

53 Samji Karamsi, Poosad, 193.
74 Moon Mill, Merpur, 220.
55 Tata Mill, Karnoon (Old) 175.
81 Valji Ladha, Arej, 200/4.
51 Valji Ladha, Veramgaum, 202/4.
100 Oosman Suleiman, Veraval, 176/8.
51 Oosman Suleiman, Jamnagar, 176.
100 Bombay Co., Antoli Farms, 216.
100 E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chopda, 181.
78 Chrystal Co., Nangool Old, 174.
52 Herji Nensi, Ronola, 187/8.
200 Don Mills, Saveri Kacha, 159.
200 Don Mills, Chopra, 185.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN., LTD.

Bombay, May 24.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 24th day of May, 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

	April-May 1933	July-Aug. 1933
10-30	Rs. 201-8	205-8
12-30	Rs. 201-0	205-0
2-30	Rs. 201-4	205-4
4-30	Rs. 202-8	206-8
5-30	Rs. 202-4	206-4
Highest	Rs. 203-0	207-8
Lowest	Rs. 200-8	204-8

Delivery orders were issued for forty bales to-day and Survey was held for 110 bales.

ROOM RATES.

Superfine	207|-
Fine	204|-
Fully Good	201|-
Good	198|-

INDIAN COTTON QUOTATION

Bombay, May 24.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

Bales.	In full-pressed	Yester-day	This year.
Khandesh		251	208,373
Central India		236	178,911
Barsi & Nagar		1,528	118,116
Hyderabad-Gaorani		442	51,404
Berar		661	453,054
Central Provinces		366	130,888
Total Oomras		3,484	1,140,746
Dholera		421	185,147
N.-W. Provinces			6,765
Rajputana		105	62,844
Sind-Punjab		168	99,661
Broach		726	308,634
Coompta and Dharwar		454	55,515
Westerns-Northerns		182	44,411
Cocoanada			7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		480	24,855
Persian			4,227
African		166	97,327
Egyptian and African		166	69,262
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			55
Total		6,186	2,099,506

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 18th May

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day	This year.
Europe	1,847	277,216
Japan & China	9,300	889,230
Coast Ports		14,062
Up-country by Rail		100,600
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27,577
Total	11,147	1,308,685

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25
C & F Calcutta.
May/June per cwt 7/6 sellers
C & F Bombay.
May/June per cwt 7/6 sellers
C & F Karachi.
May/June per cwt 7/6 sellers

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

In sympathy with improved overseas raw cotton values the share market opened higher but in the middle of the session rates sagged on reports of the imminence of breaking up of the disarmament conference. Again at the close prices appreciated on public support in most cases levels being higher than the last close. Bombay Dyeing opened at 760 declined to 757|8 and finished at 762|8. Fazuls started at 356|4 eased to 351|4 on bulls unloading and closed at 353|12. Pearl

250	New Great	131-4
75	Oosmanshahi	N 81 8
250	Pabani	85
250	Pearl y	166
50	Simplex	88
25	Sassoon Silk	43 4
1000	Sholapur	300 0
	Swadeshi	228
100	Swan	56 4
25	Tata	17 0
500	Vishnu	1650 0
1000	Western	975 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	84 0
25-50	Central	22-4
500	Imperial	1220
125-500	Imj. Contry.	291-4
250	India	101-8
5	Union	4-7-6
	CEMENTS.	
	Bundi	23-6
70	Gwalior	66 0
250	Indian	253
100	Katni Def.	262-8
100	Katni Ord.	262-8
75	Okha	103 0
10	Punjab	13-12
100	Shahabad	268-12
100	United	85-10
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	10 6
15-75	New India	23-4
200	Oriental	2712-8
10-100	Vulcan	7-10
	ELECRTIC.	
100	Ahmedabad	127-8
1000	Andhra Valley	1385
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	130-10
100	Bom Suburbun	132-8
10	Broach	11-12
100	Karachi	185
100	Poona	175 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	Tata Hydro	146-4
100	Tata Power	955
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Alim Prantij	785 0
100	Amr. Patty	111 0
100	C Province	83 0
100	Dhon Baramati	80 0
100	Gujrat	60 4
100	Mandra Bhon	73 0
100	Pachora	61 0
100	Sara Sirajgung	81 4
500	Tapty Valley	677-8
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	16-12
30	Tata Steel Def	206-14
75	Tata Steel Ord.	48-14
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock xd.	173-12
50	Bejapur Sugar	180 0
250	Bombay Steam	278
125	Bombay Burma	460
50	Bom. Burma Contry.	151-4
1st	Br. Petrol	2-12-6
50	Bombay Telephone	75-4
100	In. Bleaching	187-0
100	Ind Radio Df.	375 0
100	Ind Radio ord	395
100	Port Canning	638-12
15	Scindia	12-2
30	Tata Construction	60-0
25	Tata Oil	17-8
	PREFERENCE SHARES	
7	p c Andhra Vly.	1205 0
6	p.c. Bom. Steam	257 8
7	p.c. Bom Trams	74-4
5	p.c. Central India	505
7	p c Katni 1st	114 0
7	p c Katni 2nd	124 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 2
7	p c Tata Hydro	120 10
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Power	1247-8
6	p c Tata Steel 1st	151 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	81-8
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	12 4

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
MAY 24.
Atlas Maru, Kanegal, Kobe.
Conte Rosso, Mauri, Treste.
Warfield, Steel, London.

DEPARTURES.
MAY 24.
London Maru, Kishimoto, Kobe.
Khosrou, Leek, Calcutta.
Conte Rosso, Mauri, Shanghai.
MAY 25.
Jaladuta, Baker, Rangoon.

LOADING.
MAY 24.
Steamer Bamora for Busrah.
Steamer Narkunda for London.
Steamer Gurna for Calcutta.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Taiwan for Hamburg.

S S Atlas Maru:—The O S K steamer Atlas Maru, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

S S Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Conte Rosso, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 86 passengers and hence she sailed for Shanghai.

S S Warfield:—The M M Coy's steamer Warfield, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from London, with a general cargo.

S S London Maru:—The O S K steamer London Maru sailed on Wednesday for Kobe etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Khosrou:—The T M Coy's steamer Khosrou, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with balast.

S S Jaladuta:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jaladuta will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 24.
3 London Maru 4414, Kobe 24|5, O S Kaisha.
4 Atlas Maru, 4481, NF, O S Kaisha.
5 Clan Ranold, 3446 M'bar Coast, 24|5 J Finlay & Co.
6 Nipura 3547, N F 26|5, M M & Co.
11 City of Worcestor 3430, Karachi, 25|5 K Nixon & Co.
12 Tokiwa Maru, 4281 Kobe 28|5 N Y Kaisha.
15 Trautenfels, 3924 Antwerp, 26|5 L Edwards Ltd.
17 Jalamohan 3146, Rangoon, 26|5 Scindia S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda, 1888, P'Gulf, 24|5, M M & Co.
4 Vita 1955 Busrah, 24|5 M M & Co.
5 Fager 661 Bangkok N F, F F Campbell and Co.
10|11 Jalaputra, 3113, Rangoon, 28|5 Scindia S N Co.
14 Alipore, 3241, Japan, 1|6 M M & Co.
15 Hashemi 298, M'Coast 24|5, Hassum & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Gambada 3252, Calcutta M M & Co.
B Khosrou, 2471, Calcutta, 24|5, T Morrison & Co.
D/E Pasha 3196 Calcutta 23/5 T M and Co.
G Sophie Marie, 560, Malabar Coast, 16|5, Merchant S N Co.
H Janaki 530, Malabar Coast 25|5, Merchant S N Co.
K Ellora, 2567,, NF, M M & Co.
L|M Varsova 1957 NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Maloja 2515 P & O S N Co.
Somali 2515 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Mundra 10|6 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Elysia 29-5 Graham T Co.
Clan Macfarlane 28|5 J F Co.
City of Worcester 23|5, K N Co.
City of Winnipage 30|5, K N Co.
Clan Macines 5|6, J F Co.
Clan Monroe 11|6, J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Werdenfels 28|5, L Edwards, Ltd.
Drachenfels 7|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Sturmfels 17|6, L Edwards, Ltd.
FROM ANTWERP.
Taiwan 25/5 L Edwards Ltd
FROM GENOA
Sumatra 1/6 M Italiana
Victoria 9/6, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Hilda 27|5 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Lincoln 31|5, F F Campbell and Co.
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 1|6 F F Campbell & Co.
Yomachichi 8|6 L Edwards Ltd.
President Polk 29|6 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM KOBE
Ginyo Maru 30/5 N Y Kaisha
Altai Maru 8|6, O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 23|6, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 17/6 N Y Kaisha
Tottori Maru 30/6 N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru 9/6 O S Kaisha
FROM SHANGHAI.
Conte Verde 25|5 L T Co.
Carliguino 26/5 L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE
Narkunda 2715 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co.
Takliwa 17|6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Narkunda 27|5 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 3|6 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield, N F M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Worcester, N F F F Campbell & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Traunfel, 26|5 L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vita 25|5, M M & Co.
Bamora, 31|5 M M & Co.
FOR KOBE
Tokiwa Maru 28|5 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 1|6 P & O S N Co.
Somali N F P & O S N Co.
Atlas Maru NF O S Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON
Jalaputra 28|5, S S N Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chindwar, NF, M M & Co.
Jalapalaka NF, Scindia S N Co
Gambada NF M M & Co.
FOR BA
Fager, N F F F Campbell & Co
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 3115 M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Alipore, 24|5|33.
S S Gambada, 23|5|33.
S S Khosrou, 23|5|33.
S S Kalavati, 23|5|33.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 24.

S S Warfield for London.—6 cases cotton prints, 3 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd., 4 bales woollen carpets, D Abraham & Sons. 55 cases bristles D Abraham & Sons; 32 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 10 bales animal skins, A A Hirjee & Co.; 5 bales animal skins, P E Boyce & Sons; 19 bales animal skins, D Sassoon & Co.; 80 bags pepper, Thos. Cook & Sons; 58 bags turmeric, R S Tata & Co.; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.; 135 bags turmerie, K Harjivan.

For Dunkirk.—35 bales goat hair, E Mavji & Co.; 140 bags poppy seed, C Jivanlal & Co.; 633 bags groundnuts, L Dreyfus & Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Middlesborough.—1500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

For Hull.—2740 bags castor seed, Birla Bros.

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg.—12 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 24 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 104 bags kaug grain, K Devji Bros.; 680 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

For Rotterdam.—400 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Antwerp:— 45 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 25 bales cotton fly, S P Shangvi; 118 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 36 bales cotton rags, C Nanalal & Co.; 140 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 670 bags linseed oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

For Ghent.—25 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 25 bales cotton fly, S P Shangvi; 250 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Bremen:—50 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Seville.—22 cases dry quts, Shamjimal.

S S City of Worcester for Halifax.—800 bags myrabollam, H Bhagvandas & Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Kobe.—600 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 484 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Nagasaki.—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S London Maru for Kobe.—118 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Alipore for Shanghai.—1052 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 2500 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Kobe.—2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Somali for Shanghai.—1000 bags asphalt, M Vernon Co. Ltd.

For Kobe.—125 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 519 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

For Hongkong.—96 cases shark fins, H L Pirani.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 24.

S S Jaladuta, Agents, S S N Co., from Moulmein.—15000 bags rice; 1350 bags paddy; 1400 bags bran.

From Rangoon.—4000 bags rice; 869 bags bran; 68 bags betelnuts; 105 bags cutch; 13 bales raw wool.

From Colombo.—300 cylinder cocoanut oil; 3000 bags copra; 135 hlc tea.

From Calicut.—125 bags cocoanuts; 160 bags copra.

S S Baroda, Agents, M M & Co., from Koweit.—2 bundles specie; 1 bundles gold; 1 bundle gold and gold coins; 20 bundles sea shells.

From Bahrein.—3 tins gold and gold coins.

From Busrah.—200 bags mash.

From Mohammerah.—20 bales wool; 55 bags skins.

From Bushire.—96 bales cotton, 39 carboys rose water; 58 bags attari; 25 bales goat skins.

From Bunder Abbas.—342 bales cotton; 102 bundles m. roots.

From Muscat.—306 bags dates.

From Karachi.—164 bales cotton; 106 cases hing; 73 bags almond kernals; 4810 bags wheat; 268 bags barley; 100 bags bajree.

S S President Von Buren, Agents F F Campbell & Co., from Los Angeles.—100 bales newspaper.

From San Francisco.—30 drums asphalt; 550 cases fruits.

From Kobe.—95 bales silk yarn; 1027 cases fruits; 25 cases cotton piece-goods.

From Singapore.—600 bags sago flour; 540 bags betelnuts; 2194 pces. planks.

From Penang.—142 slabs tin; 85 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo.—161 hlc tea.

S S Clan Ronald, Agents, J Finlay & Co., from Manchester.—230 cases cotton piece-goods; 150 cases cotton; 74 cases cotton yarn.

From Glasgow.—248 bundles tubes; 500 bundles steel circles; 80 drums coal pitch; 100 cases ale; 10 cases beer; 194 cases whisky; 100 cases old newspaper; 100 cases safety fuse; 638 cases sugar machinery; 2106 slates spelter; 36 cases cotton.

From Liverpool.—60 drums turpentine; 1730 drums linseed oil; 450 drums paint; 50 drums colour; 189 drums lub. oil; 55 drums lub. grease; 300 kgs. lead; 100 cases cisterns; 27 cases bed-steads; 187 bundles tubes, 400 undles needles, 194 undles steel circles; 2446 bundles galvd. sheets; 100 cases glassware; 240 cases machinery; 400 cases starch; 3195 cases soap; 1752 cases tiles; 76 cases springs; 60 cases looms; 150 cases oil cloth, 50 cases whisky; 584 cases tyres; 66 cases cotton.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Quiet But Steady

Bombay, May 24.

As a result of more favourable advices from foreign markets, the wheat and linseed markets ruled somewhat easier to-day. Wheat September opened at Rs. 5 and was steady around this level during noon time. Linseed September was a little better than yesterday's close. It was quoted at the opening at Rs. 6-5-0, and stood around that level during noon time.

The prices for wheat soon improved to some extent and then remained stationary. Linseed witnessed some realising operations and eased a little but again steadied.

Castorseeds opened better at Rs. 30-3-0 for September but later declined.

Groundnuts opening for August at Rs. 32-8-0 declined to Rs. 32-2-6 but reimproved later to Rs. 32-7-0.

The closing prices were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	P.
Linseed May	5	13	9
Linseed September	6	4	6
Wheat May	4	15	3
Wheat September	5	0	6
Tejimandi linseed Sep-			
Tejimandi wheat Sept-			
Castorseeds Sept.	29	15	6
Groundnuts August ...	32	7	0

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 23.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull)
C. I. F. ton.
No offers
Castorseed Bombay (Hull)
C. I. F. ton.
£11 May/June sellers
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent
£11 June paid and sellers

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
New York, May 23.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 23.
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels.
22/3 July paid
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels
21/9 May sellers
Wheat South Australian Parcels
25/3 May sellers

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 24.

TAXABLES.

3-1/2 p. c. G. P. Notes	81-11
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Loan	93-0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	100-10
4 p. c. 1943 Bonds	100-4
4 p. c. 1960/70	94-15
4-1/2 p. c. 1934	101-6
4-1/2 p. c. 1955/60	102
5 p.c. 1939/44	-04-6
5 p. c. 1940-43	104-6
5 p.c. 1935	103--4
5-1/2 p.c. 1938-40	106- 5
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	106-4

SHORT-DATED.

4 p.c. 1931/36 (Tax-free)	100- 0
5 p.c. (Tax-free) 1933	100- 8
6 p.c. 1933-36	100- 8

TAX-FREES.

5 p. c. 1045-555 Loan	110
6-1/2 p.c. B. D. Loan	106-10

STATE-LOANS.

5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore Loan	109- 0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	109-12
CORPORATION LOANS: Taxable.	
4 p.c. D P T 1974	91-8
4 p.c. M Dec 1974	91-0
5 p.c. F. Deb. 1959	105- 0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	114- 0
6 p.c. K. P. I. 1956	114- 0
5-1/2 p.c. B. I. I. 1937	107- 0

Paper opened 82-6 and closed as above at 2-30 P. M.

BOMBAY SILVER

Prices Rule Easy

Bombay, May 24.

In consequence of some easiness in Shanghai Exchange the silver prices ruled a little weak on selling by local jobbers. Against previous close of Rs. 57-8-0 for Jeth Vayda it opened at Rs. 57-6-0 and fluctuated during noon time within half anna range.

The London Silver ready and forward closed at 18-7/8 and 18-7/8 showing a rise of 1|8d. per oz. The New York ready silver quoted at 33-3/8 cents while July futures declined by 10 points to 33.85 cents. The Shanghai T. T. in London opened to-day at 1.2-7/8 against its previous close of 1-3.

During the noon time fluctuations in the silver prices were small.

Later, the market valued very quiet, the operators preferring to await fresh developments. The prices at 5-30 p.m. were quoted as follows:—

Silver ready Rs. 57-0-0.
Jeth settlement Rs. 57-4-0
Ashadh settlement Rs. 57-13-0.
Tejimandi settlement Rs. 1-4-0.
Tejimandi Asadh Rs. 2-8-0

LONDON RUBBERS
London, May 23.
Smoke sheet standard ribbed lb. Spot 3 sellers

GOLD PRICES

After Initial Decline Become Steadier

Bombay, May 24.

Gold prices ruled somewhat easy owing to small decline in London prices. Buyers were few and hence prices were somewhat easier than yesterday's closing rates. Gold Jeth Settlement opened at Rs. 30-4-6 and advanced to Rs. 30-4-9 but again slid back to Rs. 30-4-6.

London gold prices declined by 2-1|2d. to £6-2-6. Sterling Dollar Rate in London and New York closed at 3.90-3|4 and 3.91-7|8 respectively. The London-Paris Exchange quoted at 85.96.

The market remained quiet for a long time thereafter, but later on readvanced and the prices were quoted as follows at 5-30 p.m.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	30	5	0
Jeth	30	5	3
Ashad	30	4	9
Jeth tejimandi	0	6	6
Ashadh tejimandi ..	0	12	0
Sovereigns Ready ...	19	9	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 23.
Silver—Small offerings.
Spot 18-7/8.
Forward 18-7/8.
Gold Bars fine per oz £6-2-6

LONDON METALS
London, May 23.
Copper Braziers £47-1/2.
Yellow Metal £39-1/4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £15-1/8.
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £16
Tin English Ingots £186-3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, May 23.
Bank Bills—
3 months market rate 0-1/2 p.c. to 0-1/2 p.c.
6 months market rate 0-3/4 p.c. to 0-7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills
3 months market rate 2 per cent
6 months market rate 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 0-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 day's market loan 0-1/2 per cent.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Bay Monsoon Continues Strong

FOONA, May 24.

The Bay depression has intensified into storm, which is centred this meeting within one degree of latitude. 16 degrees North and latitude 91 degrees East.

It is likely to move Northwards.

The Bay Monsoon continues to be strong to the South and East of the Storm centre and nearly general rain has fallen in Pegu Arakan and Upper Burma.

Temporary advance of monsoon in South East Arabian Sea is maintained, whence ships have reported rain squalls and strong West to South West winds.

Fairly widespread thundershowers are reported from Peninsula and from East United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Port Blair one inch; Diamond island three inches; Rangoon two inches; Bassein, Gwa one and a half inches; Mandalay three quarters of an inch; Maymyo, Mimbu, Monywa, Lashio and Myitkyina half an inch; Bhamo and Yamethin quarter of an inch; Darbhanga three inches; Berhampore two inches; Darjeeling one and a half inches; Purnea, and Patna three quarters of an inch; Narayanganj, Dinjapur, Maya and Dumka half an inch; Shillong, Chittagong, Calcutta, and Bogra quarter of an inch; Gorakpur one inch; Lucknow and Behraich half an inch; Kanker quarter of an inch; Anantpur two inches; Cuddapah one and half inches; Trivandrum one inch; Karwar, Belgaum, Miraj, Cochin, Bellary and Cocanada half an inch; Nizamabad, Bangalore, Mysore and Bangalore quarter of an inch.

RAINFALL WILL INCREASE.

Forecast—Rainfall will increase and extend in North East India and lower Burma and will continue in Upper Burma and extend in East United Provinces and East Central India. Rainfall will also increase in Malabar and South Konkan and thundershowers will continue to be fairly widespread in Mysore and Deccan and occur at a few stations in East Central Provinces, North Madras Coast and South East Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to begin in Malabar and Tenasserin within 36 hours.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 24-5-1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.071 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees (normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.7 degrees (0.5 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 75 p.c.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Bombay, May 24.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.7 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.70 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, May 23.
Chartered Bank of I A & C £13-3/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £123-1/4.
P & O Banking Corporation £10
National Bank of India £40-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £109.
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent £99-3/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £60-1-2.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £69-1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £81-1/4.
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £104.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £71-7/8.
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent £99
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £108-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 23.

T.T. London on—		
Berlin	...	14.44
Amsterdam	.....	8.40-1/4
Brussels	.....	24.29
Madrid	.....	39.59
Milan	.....	64.96
Berne	.....	17.51-1/2
Paris	.....	85.96
Prague	.....	113.62
New York closing cross rate	.....	3.90-3/4

WILL CROATS BREAK AWAY?

Heavy Sentence On Their Leader Causes Widespread Resentment

Consternation has been aroused in Yugo-Slavia by the unexpectedly heavy sentence of three years' imprisonment passed on Dr. Vlatko Matchek, the political leader of the 3,000,000 people of Croatia, by the Court for the Defence of the State, which tried him on a charge of "conspiring to break up the Yugo-Slav kingdom, says the "Manchester Guardian." The verdict was announced in Belgrade on April 28.

Opposition quarters in Belgrade fear that the Croats will now consider that peaceful efforts to improve the situation are impossible and will break off the nearly completed negotiations for a joint Opposition programme in favour of an attempt to change the regime by violent methods. The heavy sentence on Dr. Matchek is considered to be a reflex of the anti-democratic wave now sweeping over Europe and as foreshadowing a new policy of violent repression of all Opposition movements in Yugo-Slavia.

The trial has caused a great sensation throughout Yugo-Slavia and the neighbouring countries, and may end in wrecking the Government. M. Jevtitch, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, strongly disapproved of the trial being held. Other Ministers agreed with him and a Cabinet crisis was barely avoided.

GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA

Once it was held, however, the Government found themselves in a dilemma. The acquittal of Dr. Matchek would have meant a great blow at the prestige of the Government and might have led to a Cabinet crisis.

On the other hand, the verdict of guilty and sentence of three years' imprisonment will be held to demonstrate to the whole world that the Croatian people desire to break away from the present Yugo-Slav kingdom. This fact will not go unnoticed in Hungary and Italy. At the same time the effect in Croatia, and to a lesser extent in Serbia, will be tremendous.

BRITISH TEXTILE MACHINERY EXPORTS

India Buys Second-hand Machinery

The quarterly British Board of Trade returns show that total exports of textile machinery fell from 16,415 tons in 1932 to 13,478 tons this year. Exports of spinning machinery are down from 11,132 tons to 9,072 tons, and those of weaving machinery from 3,948 tons to 3,406 tons.

The only markets to show any expansion since last year are India, United States, South America, and Australia. Shipments to India are up from 6,497 tons to 6,528 tons, but values are down from £465,475 to £461,847, indicating that a good deal of second-hand machinery was shipped, says the "Manchester Guardian".

Shipments to Soviet Russia are down from 699 tons to 72 tons. Shipments to the Continent show heavy declines. Shipments to China are down from 3,122 tons to 2,554 tons.

VASWANI AGAINST HOUSE-TAX SCHEME

(From A Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Sind), May 23.

Addressing a mammoth meeting in the spacious compound of the Municipal Jumani Hall, Prof. Vaswani said:—

"In your protest against the proposed house-tax, I hear a note of war! I am a man of peace. I wish to see a peace-flag planted in Shikarpur. Therefore in all humility I appeal to Mr. Drew to come to terms with the town. The proposed house-tax would affect the poor. It would be unstatesmanlike to add to the burden of the poor. Trade is slack; unemployment has increased, many, many are in the grip of poverty. I plead for fellowship with the poor. I trust better counsels will prevail with the Administration."

UNCLE HANDS OVER NEPHEW TO POLICE

Alleged Theft From Dental Surgery

Maruti Rama, a Hindu youth who was handed over to the Police by his uncle on Tuesday was placed before Mr. L. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, charged with theft and remanded to custody for six days, pending further inquiries.

In applying for the remand it was stated by the police that the accused was employed by one Dr. Fumoro, a dentist, practicing at Golpitha. The accused was entrusted with the work of cleaning show-cases in the dental surgery.

On the 23rd inst. the accused suddenly disappeared and later it was found that one of the show-cases had been forced open and article worth Rs. 600 were missing. The dentist immediately lodged a complaint with the police.

In the meantime the accused went to his uncle's place. On coming to know of the theft, the latter handed over Maruti to the police.

As further inquiries were to be made about the accused the police applied for a remand till the 30th inst., which the Magistrate granted.

Arya Yuvak Samaj Ram Gali, Lahore, arranged a Priti Bhojan of Caste Hindus and the Harijans on the 21st instant, in which some two hundred people of the locality participated. The dinner was very successful, and is expected to lend a considerable impetus to the Anti-Untouchability movement in Lahore. —A.P.

PACHORA LAND MORTGAGE BANK

Govt. Asked To Render Financial Aid

(From A Correspondent).
PACHORA, May 23.

The Annual General Meetng of the Pachora Taluka Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., was held under the presidentship of Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bakk, Ltd. Nearly 30 members were present and also the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Khandesh Division, Dhulia. The Pachora Taluka Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., was the first Bank registered under the Co-operative Act in the Bombay Presidency In the year 1928 and it has been making steady progress since then. The President in his concluding remarks traced the history of Land Mortgage Banks in Western countries and stressed the importance of such Banks in India which is the agricultural country. He expressed his opinion that unless the Government comes forward to help such Banks generously by giving financial aids and by passing suitable legislative measures it would be impossible either to carry on the work of debt redemption of cultivators through Land Mortgage Banks in the Presidency or to reduce the rate of interest on loans.

The meeting terminated with thanks to the President.

DIARIES OF TOLSTOY'S WIFE

Daughter Says They Are Not Quite Fair To Her Father

Protest that her mother's diaries placed her father in an unjustinably unfavourable light was made by Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, daughter of Count Leo Tolstoy, Russian novelist, in a book issued by Yale University.

"It was, I think, a mistake to publish mother's diaries," Countess Alexandra says in the book. "It sometimes occurs to me that if were alive she would never have done it. I often heard her say she was going to leave a will to the effect that the diaries should not be published until 50 years after her death.

"During her life she was always afraid people would accuse her of having been a bad wife, of not participating in father's ideas, of making his life bitter. Trying to justify herself, she involuntarily made accusations against father. Thus the diary, without being thoroughly reliable, has caused the publication of a number of books and articles unfavourable to him. My mother carefully scratched out of his diaries everything he wrote about her."

CHANGE IN MOTHER.

Countess Alexandra, who now lives at Newtown Square, Pa., describes "painful scenes" that took place between her parents. Physicians she said, found her mother suffering from "extreme hysteria and paranoia," and recommended a separation. Tolstoy died of pneumonia at the age of 82.

"There was a great change in mother after father died," the countess writes. "She suddenly became a mild, gentle, old woman."

Countess Tolstoy died in 1919, ten years after her husband. Her last words, her daughter writes, were. "I want to tell you I know that I was the cause of your father's death. I repented deeply but I loved him all my life long and I was always a faithful wife to him."

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Shud 1, 1989
Muslim—Moharrum 29, 1352
Parsi—Adar 21, 1302
Sunrise—6h. 2m.
Sunset—7h. 9m.
Hightide—13-00.
Lowtide—5-58, 18-55
PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon to-day: 3h. 37m. p.m. first quarter 1st June 5h 23m. p.m.

Welfare of India League. Annual General Meeting. Corporation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

S S "Maloja", with the English mails of May 11, due at 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 27.

S. S "Narkunda" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Tairea" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 31st instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

GANDHI SEVA SENA

To-day (Thursday) the Members of the Gandhi Seva Sena will held a Prarthna Meeting at Godavari Sadan, Gazdar Park Road, Chira Bazar at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Sjt. D. K. Bhatt will address the gathering after the prayers.

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' UNION

A public meeting of the old workers of the Pearl Mill and Pasani will be held at Talcharkar's Wadi to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle will preside.

'E' WARD MEETING

Under the auspices of the E Ward Committee of the Servants of Untouchables Society a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Thursday) at the "Neighbourhood House" when Mr. S. L. Silam will preside.

BHAJAN AT 'F' WARD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchables Society a Bhajan will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Thursday) at 'F' Ward Stables, Municipal Chawl, Vincent Road, Dadar.

PRAYER MEETING AT DADAR.

To pray for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi, a prayer meeting will be held at the Dadar Main Road Municipal Chawls for Harijan to-day (Thursday) night at 8-30 p.m. opposite the Gold Mohor Mills.

Mr. Pardhubhai Sharma and Mr. Dhirajram Bhatt will speak on the occasion.

Dandia Ras will be played by Fort Ward Harijans and Kirtans will also be sung.

MISSING BOY

K. M. Sivan, a young Madrasee Brahmin boy aged about 17, dark complexioned and of medium growth, and having a tuft of hair on his head is missing from his guardians living in Parel since Tuesday morning. He was a pupil of the St. Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar. He can be recognised by a scar in the centre of the forehead. Any information leading to the whereabouts of this boy may kindly be sent to Mr. K. Mahadevan, Bombay Tramways.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Destination Unknown": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Rasputin and the Empress": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Puran Bhakta"; Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Unexpected Father": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Dancers in the Dark": Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Dhruva Charitra": Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Sleepless Night": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Rambha Ranee": Daily at 5-15; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Sinhgad": Daily at 5; 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES—"Zahr-e-Ishq" Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin, Liverpool and New York cotton closing rates.
12 noon Selection of Indian Gramophone records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone records.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Available news.
7 p.m. "Moments Musical" (The Weekly Chat on Musical Matters) by Richard Meredith.
7-10 p.m. A "Broadcast" Broadcast. Sponsored by Messrs. MacMillan and Co. Ltd.
8 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other market prices.
9 p.m. European Programme.
Weather report and News Bulletin.
'Judaism and Jewish People' by Adolph Myers.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
9-20 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York opening. Liverpool closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
Recitation of Holy Koran by Mrs. Syed.
Pandit Nagarkar in light music accompanied by Dataram Parwatkar in Sarangi.
11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.
7-15 Laddie Clarke's Orchestra, from the Imperial Hydro Hotel Blackpool.
7-30 Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
8-15 "News of Home", Empire Day programme by E. A. Harding
9 Speech by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P.
9-15 Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 The Week in Westminster a talk
10-45 News Bulletin.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, tenders to the amount of £385,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted in full.

Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 31st inst., on the same conditions as previously announced.—A. P.

Ootacamund, May 24.—It is understood that the Government has passed orders notifying the appointment of Mr. C. J. Paul, Revenue Divisional Officer, Coimbatore, as first class Magistrate with jurisdiction over the whole of the Coimbatore District. As reported already, he will try the bank robbery and other connected cases.—A.P.

JOIN THE CROWDS!
HUNDREDS DEMANDING SEATS!
THE CAPITOL BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE-HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE MAIN TOPIC OF DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY!
JOHN ETHEL LIONEL
BARRYMORE
The Royal Family of America's show world in
RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT OF RUSSIAN MUSIC
Free List Absolutely Stopped Book Your Seats At Once

MAGISTRATE DEMANDS MARKED EXHIBITS OF ENTRIES

Prosecution Applies For Fortnight Adjournment Of "Kutcha" Linseed Case To Put In Translated Copies

At the resumed hearing, on Wednesday afternoon, of the case in which twenty-six persons are charged with gambling in "katcha" linseed on March 13, in Mutar Gulli, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disapproved of the failure of the prosecution to put in marked exhibits of the entries relating to the "katcha" linseed transactions, as it would have greatly facilitated the work of the Court.

The Police Prosecutor Mr. A. H. Elias, expressed regret and asked for a fortnight's adjournment to obtain the translation of these entries.

The Magistrate accordingly adjourned the case to June 6.

POLICE HAUL.

In this case twenty-six persons alleged to have been doing "katcha" transactions in linseed were arrested when the police raided a building in Mutar Gulli where these transactions were alleged to have taken place. They also seized several books and monies.

The police informant Narayan Dalsukhrai was further examined on Wednesday by Mr. Elias, the Police Prosecutor.

He pointed out to an entry in the red-note book produced in Court, dated 11th March relating to "katcha" linseed transactions.

Mr. Frank Oliviera objected to the entry going in as an exhibit if the entries relating to March 13, the day of the raid, were also not going in.

The Magistrate noted the objection.

At this stage, the witness was unable to point out readily the other entries in the note-book.

Thereupon, the Magistrate, expressed his disproval of the manner in which the exhibits were being put in.

"It would have saved the time of the Court if they had been marked off, and translations obtained of those entries," he observed in adjourning the case.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

Drawing For Redemption Of 1st Mortgage Debenture Stock

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., have issued the following:—

"In connection with its issue of first Mortgage Debenture Stock, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., will, in accordance with clause 2 of the conditions endorsed on the stock certificates, hold a drawing for the redemption of stock on the Bombay Register at their Registered Office, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. on the 7th June, 1933 of a certain amount of Debenture Stock for purposes of redemption.

A simultaneous drawing will be held on the same day and at the same hour at Chapel House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, in respect of stock registered on the London Register."

HINDUSTANI DAL WORKER ARRESTED

Participation In Congress Activities Alleged

Vithal Madan Mantri, a worker of the Hindustani Seva Dal, was arrested by the local C.I.D., on Wednesday morning at his residence at Lalbaug for failing to report himself to the police as directed by the Commissioner of Police.

It is stated that he took a prominent part in arranging the recent session of the Congress at Calcutta and also was connected with the publication of some revolutionary literature.

PROTECTION FOR SUGAR CANDY

The Secretary of the Bombay Sugar Candy Association of Bombay, has wired to the Commerce member, Government of India pointing out that pending the proposed measures for the protection of those industries that are menaced foreign depreciated currency, the trade outlook of Sugar Candy, consqeuent upon the delay, is very grave. The factories will be closed and workers will have to face unemployment, unless full relief is granted to this ancient cottage industry.

The owners are alarmed at the indifference of the Government.

BOMBAY TO GOA ON PUSH-BYKE

(From A Correspondent.)

Messrs. Gopal Narayan Mantri, Bhagwant Ramchandra Mhatre, Balwant Gajanan Chemburkar, Nilkantha Ganpatrao Chemburkar the Members of the Pathare Kshatriya Community have recently toured on Byke from Chembur (Bombay Suburb) to Goa, and have returned back to Chembur on Saturday, the 20th instant, after visiting Poona, Satara, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Goa, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Irkal, Vijapur, Sholapur and other places covering about 1,200 miles.

On their return they were received at Chembur by the Members of the Pathare Kshatriya Social Union and reception was given to them on Saturday, the 20th instant, at a meeting held at Jaswant Baug, Chembur in their honour under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anandrao B. Parelkar, M.B.B.S.

H. D. RAJAH ARRESTED

Removed To Byculla Jail Under Emergency Powers Act.

Mr. H. D. Rajah, who has been staying in Bombay for the past week, was arrested this morning by Rao Bahadur Mohanlal Desai and Sub-Inspector Krishnamachari of the C. I. D. Special Branch and, after his belongings had been searched, was taken to the police headquarters where he was placed before the Commissioner.

Subsequently he was committed to prison under Section 3 of of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act and removed to Byculla Jail.

EMPIRE DAY PRAYER MEETING

President's Harrangue On Its Significance

A prayer meeting, where seven persons mustered strong, celebrated the "Empire Day" in Bombay on Wednesday in a school premises on Queen's Road, Rao Saheb G.S. Ranjit presiding.

The Rao Saheb attempted to put in a nutshell the origin of the "Empire Day" which is also the birthday of our beloved departed mother Queen Victoria.

"The day is a symbol of Unity, Harmony and Goodwill.

"The function was celebrated first in Bombay in 1886 on the initiation taken by Dewan Bahadur P.B. Joshi, Rao Bahadur J. N. Yagnik and Rao Bahadur N. M. Lokhande.

DUTY OF INDIANS.

Referring to the duty of Indians the Rao Bahadur made an exhortation that they should make themselves fit for self-government. "Let the Government be satisfied that the governed are fully matured and capable of governing themselves without the assistance of Govednment. Should by a miracle the Govt. be pleased to confer upon us the much-coveted Swaraj in the present state of the country, let 'we' candidly confess, it would result in utter disorder and chaos and we would once again be in the dark days of Moghul Empire.

THE WISEST COURSE.

The Rao Bahadur winded up his oration thus: "The wisest course would be to co-operate and work out the constitution the British Cabinet would give us, and make the Government realise that we are able to stand on our own legs, and rule ourselves independently in the best interests of our mother land."

TWO HINDUS INJURED

Sequel To Free Fight At Umerkhadi

The peace of Umerkhadi was disturbed on Tuesday night by a drunken browl in which knives were freely used.

Two of the participants who are young Hindus named Ramachandra, a bookbinder and Ganpat Baboo, a gunnybag maker, were removed to the J. J. Hospital the same night as they had received serious stab wounds in the scuffle.

The case is in the hands of the Dongri Police and vigorous investigations are being conducted by Sergt. Newland.

Mr. Chaman Lal, the well-known Delhi Journalist and the special representative of "The Hindustan Times", is sailing to-day by the s.s. "Conte Verde" to London. He will represent several Indian papers during the sittings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

UDAY SHANKER IN BOMBAY

Dancer And His Party Proceeding To Calcutta To Open Their Season

Mr. Uday Shankar, the famous Indian dancer about whom an interesting article appeared in the "Chronicle" of Sunday last arrived with his company of Indian dancers and musicians on Wednesday by the Lloyd Triestino steamer "Conte Rosso".

Some idea of the heaps of luggage which the Company have brought with them can be had from the fact that it took more than two hours to pass through the formalities of the customs at the Mole station. A great part of it consists of musical instruments and other articles of stage-equipment.

HIS FRENCH PARTNER.

Among the other members of the Company are Mlle. Simkie, the French girl who has been Mr. Uday Shankar's partner for several years, his cousin Kanak Lata, another talented dancer, his three brothers, Rajendra, Robindra and Debendra, and the two accomplished musicians Timir Baran Bhattacharji and Vishnu Das Shirali of Bombay.

CALCUTTA PROGRAMME

The party are now proceeding to Calcutta where they are due to open their season next month. They will conclude their Indian tour with a week's engagement in Bombay at the end of September, after which they will again visit the United States where they have a prolonged engagement from October. Dr. Culotti, an Italian gentleman who has been a manager of the Company on the Continent also accompanies them in their Indian tour.

DAUGHTER SUES MOTHER

Charge Of Misappropriation Of Estate Money

The case in which Bai Vasant, daughter of Narottamdas Bhanji and wife of Chunilal Anandji Kapadia, is charging her mother Bai Suraj and one Damodardas Tribhowandas, executrix and executor of the estate of Narottamdas Bhanji, with criminal misappropriation, came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

COMPLAINANT'S DEPOSITION

Bai Vasant, giving her evidence in English, deposed that her mother and Damodardas Tribhowandas were appointed executrix and executor of her father's property. The accused were bound to file accounts of their administration of the estate of the deceased within a year from the grant of Probate but they failed to file the same. The witness married Chunilal Anandji Kapadia in 1929. Her husband called upon the accused at her request to file the accounts and as they failed to do so a suit was instituted in the High Court to compel the accused to file their accounts.

WHAT INSPECTION DISCLOSED

When inspection of the accounts were held it was found that the accused had not given credit for the following amounts received by them:—

(1) Rs. 200 received as dividends from 15 shares of "Sourashtra Printing Press Ltd."

(2) Rs. 8,500 received in respect of the life policy.

(3) Rs. 3,956 received from the Salsette Development Officer, and several other items.

It was proposed at this to confine the charges to three items received from June 9th 1926 to June 1927.

The case was adjourned to May 31.

Mr. B. T. Desai appeared for the complainant and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai defended the accused.

TWO ACCUSED FINED FOR BREACH OF SARDA ACT

Bride's Grand-Mother And Bridegroom Being "First Offenders" Awarded Lenient Punishment By Bandra Magistrate

In the court of the Additional District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, Bandra, Bhagwandas Ramchand and Harakbai Shamji Ramji of Bombay were charged with offences under sections 4 and 6 respectively of the Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sharda Act).

The prosecution case was that the first accused who is 21 years of age, married Kamalawatibai, a girl under 14 years at Mulund on 9th or 10th May 1932. In this offence, the girl's grandmother, Harakbai (second accused) was an abettor, in that she got the marriage solemnized in her absence. Harakbai was the lawful guardian of the girl who has lost her parents.

BETROTHED AT AGE OF SIX

It appears that the girl was betrothed at the age of six to the complainant seven years ago, but she could not be married owing to the passing of the Sharada Act. The first accused and his uncle, in the meanwhile, negotiated with the grandmother who told them that as the girl was already betrothed, she was likely to be excommunicated, if she married her to another man. On an assurance by the former that "they would see to it," the woman consented to the marriage, which was performed secretly.

DEFENCE PLEA.

In his defence the first accused pleaded that he was given to understand that the girl's age was 15 years. He alleged that the prosecution was launched against him at the instigation of some members of the complainant's community who did not like that a girl of their community should be married to the accused's community which was considered inferior.

The Magistrate in his judgment observed that the complainant had produced evidence to prove that the girl was a minor under 14 years. The first accused had no material to prove his allegation that the case had been brought at the instigation of the caste people of accused No. 2. The charges against both the accused had been established by the prosecution.

FINE FOR BOTH ACCUSED

As regards the punishment, the Magistrate observed that the accused seemed to be first offenders, in view of this, among other things, a fine would be a suitable form of punishment. Accordingly, the first accused was fined Rs. 200.

As regards the girl's grand mother, (second accused), the Magistrate observed that she had helped the administration of justice even by incriminating herself, and she deserved a lenient punishment. She was directed to pay a fine of Rs. 50 for the offence under section 6 of the Act.

CAUSING HURT TO HINDU BOY

Warrant Issued Against Parsi

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, Bombay, ordered the issue of a bailable warrant, against Drabshaw F. Jalnewala, a Parsi who was charged with causing hurt to a Hindu boy on April 24th last.

Jalnewala, is was alleged fired a shot from a rifle on April 24th last and the shot hit a Hindu boy, causing him slight injury. He was subsequently arrested by the police and released on bail, Mr. F. J. Commisariat standing surety.

Mr. Commissariat wanted to be relieved from surety and applied to the Court, accordingly on Tuesday last. The Court granted time to the accused to find a fresh surety.

When the case came up on Wednesday, the accused was not present in the Court and the surity renewed his application.

The Magistrate discharged Mr. Mr. Commisseriat from the surety and ordered the bail bonds to be cancelled. He issued a fresh bailable warrant against Jalnewala the bail amount being Rs. 200 and one surity of Rs. 100 to be deposited in cash

DEAD BODY OF BABY IN BUNDLE

Coroner's Inquest Findings

In connection with the discovery of the dead body of a newly-born male child on May 12 last on the ground floor of Tara Mahal near Gurudwara an inquest was held on Wednesday by the Coroner of Bombay.

It appears that a policeman on getting information proceeded to the spot and found one Dhondibai Balaram, a Hindu Mochi woman, lying on the floor. She pointed to a little bundle lying in a corner of the room which when opened presented the grim spectacle of a newley-born child in a state of decomposition.

Though the cause of death could not be ascertained because of the advanced state of decomposition of the body, the jury unanimously said in their verdict that there was no doubt that the child was either killed by the woman Dhondibai or her paramour, Chandroo or by both of them, though legal evidence was lacking in this respect.

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 20th May was 331, of these 197 were males and 134 females."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1933

FOR THEIR OWN SAKE

Sir Samuel Hoare, unless he means to abandon all sense of responsibility, cannot ignore the challenge thrown out to him by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The issue is simple. The Pundit has published a grave indictment of the conduct of the Calcutta Police, citing specific instances of gross maltreatment of persons under arrest. The Secretary of State, from his place in Parliament, asserts on the strength of an 'ex parte' and secret enquiry held by the Government of Bengal, who are on their trial in this matter, that the charges are false from start to finish and publicly rebukes Pundit Malaviya as an eminent public man for having twice given his name to vicious charges which have been shown to be false.

Pundit Malaviya's prompt reply is that, if Government institute a public enquiry regarding these charges he will have evidence led to substantiate them and if an enquiry is not held he will welcome prosecution. As regards the charge that the Pundit had previously made himself responsible for false charges he points out that his printed criticism of the Magistrate's judgment published six months ago remains unanswered and claims that it has fully established the truth of the charges.

UNFORTUNATE REMINDER.

Sir Samuel Hoare would have done better not to have recalled attention to the Benares affair. It has a particularly nasty flavour as far as he is concerned, for he made himself responsible in Parliament for an attack on the moral character and status of the ladies concerned which can only be described as disgraceful and far more damaging to his own honour and rredit than those whom he sought to asperse. Now with as little justification and as little appreciation of the responsibility of the high office which he fails to adorn, Sir Samuel Hoare hurls an odious charge against a man, whose eminence and prestige as a public man is as high as that of anybody in this country or outside it, on the strength of a report which nobody has yet seen except himself and the Government of India.

MUST BE A LIMIT.

This sort of thing cannot be allowed to go on. There must be a limit to this indecent method of conducting a public controversy. Pundit Madan Mohan's attitude is punctilliously correct, dignified and honourable. He is prepared to stand by the charges he has made and to suffer if necessary. But it is not only his honour that is involved. It is necessary that the Secretary of State should understand that, his own honour, that of the Government of India and of the Government of Bengal and the reputation of the Bengal Police are gravely involved and they cannot be absolved by 'ex parte' departmental enquiries and 'ex cathedra' statements of the kind made by Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons on Monday.

LOWERED PRESTIGE.

It is deplorable that neither the authorities in this country nor in Whitehall should be able to realise the extent to which their own treatment of these matters has lowered the prestige of the Indian police in the eyes of the whole world. It would be hard to find anyone outside the official classes in this country and Great Britain who has a high opinion of them, and in foreign countries their name is regarded by many as a synonym for everything that is undesirable in a police force. The refusal of an enquiry at the end of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1931 put the seal on the adverse opinion that had been created by what the public abroad had been told on the authority of impartial accredited foreign correspondents and what many had seen with their own eyes on the screen.

THEIR OWN FAULT.

Whenever charges of this kind are made and the Government either here or in England seek to brush them aside as unworthy of notice or, having been compelled to take the matter up, take refuge in white-washing departmental enquiries they do the police and their own administration a far greater injury by resorting to these methods than could be done by facing an open and impartial investigation, however disagreeable the consequences. We hope that, now, at least, even Sir Samuel Hoare will realise that the challenge thrown out by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya is one that that he and the Government he represents cannot afford to ignore.

Tax On Trade And Traffic

An unusual public meeting was that organised on Tuesday by the motorists of Bombay to protest against the extension of tolls. It was attended by a number of people, who do not concern themselves with politics and seldom protest against Government policy or against taxation except when it particularly touches their pockets. Members of the European mercantile community are little moved even by an odious tax like the salt tax. They have often condoned or connived with Government in imposing new burdens of taxation on the people when the incidence of those taxes was heavier on the poor than on themselves.

WHEN THEY WAKE UP.

They did not complain when the tolls were levied on district roads, though they were a nuisance to and a cruel imposition on a large number of ryots, who had to move their crops. from place to place to secure a good market. But when the tolls are extended even to the provincial roads, the well-to-do motorists wake up and use the language of protest at which ordinarily they are apt to jeer. Some of the aggrieved persons suggest monthly protest meetings, others talk of obstructive demonstrations.

An Indian lady, perhaps naturally more accustomed to practical methods of protest, urged non-payment of the "obnoxious tax." Even the European president of the meeting recommended the boycott of those roads "where tolls exist". We do not complain. It is all to the good. These motorists have a genuine grievance. All we hope is that their protest will produce some impression on the Government and that through their own grievance they will realise the larger grievances of millions who are ground down by the taxation of a thriftless administration.

VICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

If it were proved that fresh taxation were necessary, we should certainly urge that a large part of the burden should be borne by the well-to-do, including motorists, who suffer least from the levy. But we join in protesting against this taxation by tolls because the system is wrong and vicious in principle and because, until Government have effected retrenchment to the fullest possible extent, they have no claim to extort more from the tax-payer.

The tolls deserve to be specially condemned. They are a crude medieval institution, a vexatious tax on traffic, and trade, which all progressive countries have dispensed with. The Bombay Government used to be apologetic about them till not very long ago and definitely promised to do away with the survivals of the system in certain districts. But at the very time when traffic needs to be freed from every impediment, Government have extended the tolls to all the districts. For the sake of a few lakhs they are cramping trade and traffic worth a great deal more.

HARDSHIP FOR THE POOR.

The annoyance caused to holiday motor-riders by tolls every ten or fifteen miles may not be a great calamity, but the inconvenience and loss to the large and growing number of poor bus passengers and owners of goods lorries are certainly not negligible whatever Government may think of them. The loss and inconvenience are particularly great in those areas through which the agriculturists have to move their produce to get the best available market, though unfortunately this point seems to have been little emphasised at the Bombay meeting.

It is said, that on the road from Bhivandi to Bassein Fort there are no less than five tolls in 25 miles. Imagine a farmer having to pay the toll five times for moving his produce in a bullock cart. Instances like these are not quite so few as one may imagine. Many in the Presidency have long complained of the tolls levied in districts by local boards. And now Government have made additions to these burdens which will necessarily weigh a great deal more on the poor than on the rich. The agitation against the nuisance needs to be much wider and better organised than it is at present.

Press Views

Warning From Alwar

The Alwar incident brings out the unreality of the Federation contemplated in the White Paper. The rulers are not free agents to depute representatives to a self-governing central Government. Members from the Indian States will be the nominees of the British Residents and they will form another official block. The Princes will become mere pawns in the game of keeping down the people of British India. The idea of Federation will be of any value only when the States become self-governing. The existence of autocratic princes amidst the rising tide of democracy is a potential source of infinite friction, trouble and confusion for the future of this country.—"Indian Express."

The Only Way

The Princes are observant rulers. The fates of irresponsible autocrats in Russia, Germany and Spain must convey a meaning to their minds. The only terms on which they can perpetuate their order is to functionalise their status. They have to prove to their people their indispensability in the scheme of things to promote the welfare of their subjects. Their Government must mainly be by consent of their governed. They reiterate frequently their loyalty to the King Emperor in Britain. They could do worse than recognise that their order could be stabilised if they were to assume the rank of their suzerian as constitutional monarchs in their States. The alternative is dreary. It is to learn like several autocrats too late in the day.—"Swarajya."

Obstinacy

In an article under the heading 'Retrieve the Wrong,' "Liberty" after quoting with evident approval the U. P. Liberal resolution on the Government of India's communique of May 9, writes as follows:

Rarely has any action of the Government been condemned with greater unanimity. Does Simla even now realise what a grievous blunder it has committed? There is yet time to retrieve the wrong. Let not prestige or obstinacy stand in the way.

'When' did Simla admit a mistake? 'When' did it subordinate prestige to justice or magnanimity? As regards obstinacy, it is not the easiest thing to say whether the Government of India or the Indian National Congress can give points one to the other.—"Leader."

Not A Criminal Tribe

No right thinking individual objects to the local authorities taking steps to prevent or punish terrorist crime; but orders and regulations which have the effect of confounding the innocent with the guilty and establishing a reign of terror are likely to defeat their own object. The various measures which the local authorities have adopted in Chittagong after the Armoury Raid have made the Hindu population of the district feel that they are being treated as a criminal tribe. Such an impression is not calculated to promote mutual confidence between the officials and the people or lead to that whole-hearted co-operation between them, which is essential for the rounding up of the terrorists who are still at large. It is to be hoped that the local authorities, instead of following their present policy of distrust, will do everything in their power to obtain the fullest co-operation and good-will of the people.—"Tribune."

Machiavellian

The White Paper seeks to consolidate British domination in India for all time to come with the help and co-operation of Indians. It seeks to turn off the unpopularity of a foreign rule to Indian agents who, as subordinate wheels of the machinery, will automatically move by British motor power. Mr. Baldwin has rightly said that it is the White Paper that can alone save India for the Empire. Without the White Paper India will be lost to the Empire. No foreign rule can be perpetuated for all time to come in a politically conscious country unless it is buttressed by indigenous agencies so fixed to that rule that they cannot easily get away. The White Paper admirably serves that purpose. Its ingenuity is one of the most remarkable in the history of British diplomacy. It is only the Machiavellian Tories that could do it.—"A. B. Patrika."

ADEN MUST REMAIN WITH INDIA

Promises Of Government Cannot Be Broken

(By An Aden Merchant)

I have read with some concern the news regarding the future control of Aden from the special correspondent at Simla of "The Times of India." The correspondent is quite right when he says that more than once Government have given the assurance that they will not attempt to settle the question involved without consulting the public opinion.

It is also a fact that not only in reply to Sir (then Mr.) Mohomed Hajibhoy in the Assembly in 1922 but also about that time to Sir Thomas Bennett, M.P., who took keen interest in the matter with the citizens of Bombay, a reply was given in the House of Commons assuring that the transfer will not be made without consulting public opinion. Again after some time in 1927 when the question of Military Expenditure was being discussed in the Assembly and when the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna brought up a definte resolution about Aden in the Council of State and also to a question on 9th June, 1924, similar assurances were given. Besides these, assurances were given in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1926 and 1927 when this matter was taken up by Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee and other non-official members.

DEFINITE ASSURANCE.

Even in November 1931 to a Deputation of all the leading Commercial bodies under the Chairmanship of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, that waited on His Excellency the Viceroy, when the question of transfer of Aden from Bombay Government to the Government of India was contemplated, and when the Deputation pointedly drew the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the fears of the Indians that the step contemplated may be with the intention of transferring the control of Aden to Colonial Government, the then Foreign Secretary and His Excellency the Viceroy distinctly assured the Deputation that it was not so.

Therefore, so far as Government are concerned, we have taken it that they will never break their promises and we have every hope that the Government knowing the keen feeling that has been existing will lose no time in appeasing the public anxiety.

BUSINESS INTERESTS UNITED.

As regards what the correspondent has said about, business interests differing in their opinion is entirely incorrect. All the Commercial and Industrial bodies of Aden, Bombay, Karachi and even Calcutta have been and are strongly of opinion that the control of Aden must be with the Government of India. Not only that, but from time to time they have held meetings and have strongly protested against any move being made to take Aden under the control of the Colonial Government. They have even urged that the bitter experience of South Africa and East Africa cannot be forgotten and should any move be made in that direction it will be strongly resented.

When it is said that there is a difference of opinion on this question, amongst business interests, what the writer in the "Times of India" must really have in mind must be the discussion on the Salt protective duty, that took place in May last at Simla. It will be remembered that in May last the Finance Member invited Indian, including Aden, Salt Manufacturers to a Conference and at that Conference those representing Indian Kathiawad States like Okha, asked that the Aden quota be reduced while Aden Manufacturers maintained that, if at all any reduction was to be made, then the reduction should be made applicable in the case of the Kathiawad States because Aden paid lakhs of rupees as royalty to the Government of India on its manufacture and also paid all Income Tax, Supertax and all such other taxes to the Government of India as are prevalent in India while Kathiawad States Salt Works do not similarly contribute to the Government of India.

It will be seen therefore that so far as Commercial and Industrial public opinion in India is concerned there is not and there

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

BURDWAN IN THE ARENA.

While India would repudiate the championship of her claim by a man of the type of Maharajah of Burdwan, it must be admitted that there is some point in his letter to a London paper.

The insolent spirit of racial supremacy and unfriendliness which the Tory Maharajah mentions have helped to create a spirit of hostility in India even among those who might otherwise have been the staunchest supporters of the Government.

It is a mistake to suppose that the landed Indian aristocracy and plutocrats are against any freedom being given to this country. The incidents during the past few months must have amply falsified such delusions.

No party in India wants the White Paper and its fate is sealed, even in advance. There is not the least chance, moreover, of its being liberalised by the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

It is far more prudent for the Tory Government to reconcile themselves to its rejection by the whole country.

MONSTROUS SENTENCES.

An Anglo-Indian was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for possessing without license 12 cartridges, two daggers and a part of a rifle. This happened in Calcutta.

In Chittagong a Bengali youth was charged and sentenced under the Explosives and Terrorists Acts (we do not know whether there were any other Acts in addition to these) for possessing 22 detonators and an empty cartridge, and was sentenced to four years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge.

If anything, the crime with which the Anglo-Indian was charged was more heinous, but the mere possession of an empty cartridge was enough and the Bengali boy was given 54 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The authorities in Chittagong must be thoroughly demoralised, otherwise we cannot imagine such a monstrous sentence being given by a magistrate, who has any regard for law and justice.

DISGRACEFUL!

"Swarajya" of Madras reports a disgraceful practice that is being followed by certain customs officials.

It is said that ladies travelling in third-class compartments from Pondicherry are made to stand naked in the presence of fellow lady passengers by the Anglo-Indian lady official appointed for the purpose of Customs examination.

If the report is accurate it is a monstrous outrage to treat any women in this way in the name of Customs examination.

There are strict Customs regulations in various places in this country and abroad, but we never heard of such barbarous and indecent treatment before.

The pactice must be stopped forthwith and those responsible for it should be brought to book for their wanton disregard of common decency.

INCREDIBLE BUT TRUE.

It is a sad irony that, while Gandhiji is fasting and praying for the removal of every race of untouchability, there should be any educated caste Hindus who parade their prejudices against Harijans in a shameless manner.

It has been reported that the Munshiganj Muktears' Association has served a notice on Sjt. Shuklal Chakravarty, a Namasudra member of the Association and a practising Muktear or pleader, forbidding him to enter the room in the Association's premises, where drinking water is kept.

The notice is said to be the result of a petition by some "high caste" Mukhtears to the President of the Association complaining that the presence of Shuklal Babu in the room pollutes the water kept there and makes it unfit for use by them.

Things like these sound incredible but unfortunately still exist. But if the reformers among the caste Hindus more earnestly stand by the Harijans, they can most surely explode the reactionaries' nonsensical pretensions.

Readers' Views

HARASSING THE POOR AND NEEDY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will publish the following letter I have addressed to the Mayor of Bombay.

Sir,—I personally saw an incident on 17th instant near Grant Road Vegetable Market on the footpath which makes me address this letter to you.

"While I was marketing there I saw the Municipal-encroachment Car coming and suddenly stopping; some men climbed down from it, ran here and there, snatched somethings from one hawker and the other and got in the car again.

"One poor Hindu hawker was driving a small hand car containing brass and copper vessels. They also took up something from that moving car too. The poor man stood aghast. It was a most pitiable sight.

"When these poor people after a hard toil of the day hardly get sufficient to fill their belly, how can they afford to go to law courts to dispute or complain against the legality or not of such 'zulum' of ignorant man intoxicated with the authority of law.

"I cannot understand the rhyme or reason of the working of this terrorism on poor people in these hard times at the hands of a Municipality—a representative institution of the people.

"European countries, even in spite of their financial difficulties can afford to feed their unemployed poor people, while in India no one cares to think for them. Having regard to such pitiable conditions prevailing in the country is it not most revolting to the sense of moral justice to see a representative body of the people snatching bread from the mouth of sweating and toiling paupers? Instead of making provision for the poor unemployed, such devices render the poor toiler unemployed breadless.

"We are all human beings but it is apparent that those who are lounging in the velvet couches cannot have the idea of the difficulties of these poor toilers.

"In the name of justice and humanity I pray to the City Fathers sitting in the gorgeous hall of their gorgeous building to allow these their unfortunate brothers at least peacefully to earn their hard crusts of bread by the sweat of their brows. If you want to levy some small fee from them you may do so and issue licenses but this sort of raiding and harassment of the poor and the needy by uneducated bullies is most cruel and barbarous and I hope you will stop it at the earliest date."—Yours, etc.

S. N. NANAVATY.
Attorney-at-Law.

"Panalal Terraces",
Grant Road,
Bombay, May 24.

INDIA'S REWARD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" of the 19th May publishes a long letter under the heading "Future Control of Aden," from its special correspondent at Simla, the purport of which is to inform the public that the future of Aden is "under debate."

Unfortunately, debate is confined to an irresponsible executive, and even before any decision is taken, the fruits of the transfer to the Colonial Office are already being collected.

For instance, there were a Headmaster of the Government High School and an Inspector of Schools at Aden, both Indians, who have been served with notices to quit; and their place would be taken by an Englishman who would fill the dual role. He is being selected by Col. B. R. Reilley, C.I.E., the Chief Commissioner of Aden, now on leave in England, and his Inspector is reported to be offered Rs. 1,000 a month. It is not known whether he would know Arabic which is the vernacular of Aden. It might be unknown in this country that there was an Englishman employed as Headmaster of the Residency School in Aden about 1850. Unfortunately he was dismissed for drunkenness soon after joining duty.

Indian soldiers and Indian money conquered Iraq, Palestine, German East Africa, etc. While Australia and South Africa were given mandated territories for their share in the War, India, so far from being allotted any portion of the world for colonisation of her surplus population, is being deprived of her integral parts won and maintained for long years at the cost of blood and treasure.—Yours, etc.,

"UNDER DEBATE."

Byculla, May 20.

GRAVE IRREGULARITIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have no doubt you do not want your columns filled with anything more about the disputes of the South Indian Co-op. Credit Society, but since we now have no other forum to which we can appeal, I do beg of you to allow me to point out some grave irregularities in the proceedings of Sunday last, in the shape of breaches of the bye-laws.

The rules are quite clear that the business of the proceedings at the annual meeting is to elect the Managing Committee for the current year and, after the election is over, to appoint auditors. The two things are separate and distinct. In this case, there was one election by ballot for the Committee members as well as auditors. Thus, there are two illegalities. First, that the auditors were elected instead of being appointed and second, that the election of the two was taken together.

A third thing is that a gentleman who stood for the Committee membership as well as auditorship, got himself elected in both capacities in this convenient one-operation business. Has anyone ever heard of a member of the Managing Committee of a body acting as auditor? It is obviously a gross illegality and, I am sure, would be declared so on reference to the proper authority.

There should be a second general body meeting to consider these matters and, in my opinion, the Committee has, in the meanwhile, no business to function in the first week of the month, except by making arrangements to have another general meeting. I may further mention that it is customary when a ballot box is closed to have it sealed. Though the demand was made that it ought to be sealed this was not done.

It seems to me that the validity of the whole election is doubtful and a fresh election is necessary.

These matters require to be cleared up.—Yours, etc.,

"LEGALITY"

Matunga
May 23.

"MAN'S INGRATITUDE"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the conclusion of the proceedings of the South Indian Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Matunga, votes of thanks to every one of the Committee members and the Vice-President were passed but the President was kind enough to exclude the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Shivarama Krishnan, who has served the Society nobly four years I do not think that in any other society, if he would have done the same, he would have been refused the common courtesy of a vote of thanks.

Is it due to his remaining neutral in the present disputes or to lack of energy in canvassing for the retiring President? I never dreamt that any one, even to his enemy, would forget the common courtesy of passing a vote of thanks.

Any way, I am sure I voice the feelings of the vast majority of members in saying that they are most grateful to Mr. H. Shivaram Krishnan for his arduous, meritorious and honorary services to the Society during these past four years.—Yours, etc.

GRATITUDE.

Dadar, May 24.

BLUNDERS OF "BIG BUSINESS"!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Writing on the "Future of the British Empire," Mr. Hayter Preston observes as follows:—"India is the graveyard of the finest colonial administration that the world has ever seen. Since the days of Clive, Britain's best blood and brains have been poured into that country, and for more than a century, not vainly. But Big Business, faced with new native political orientations, lost its head and resorted to force. Now almost every spiritual link between the British and Indian peoples is broken. This is the worst tragedy of the Empire"!

Concluding, Mr. Preston says "Big Business will surely fight to the death for the possession of the world's wealth, cutting the throats of whole races in the process."!

Good God, are some of 'these' Big Business men after India's gold, India's trade, and India's bondage? Is it business or brigandage?—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

TOPICS ON THE "TAPIS"

Prison For Men Who Poison The Public

By B. G. HORNIMAN
(From Our Evening Edition.)

CHEATING THE PUBLIC.

Four vendors of adulterated butter were prosecuted in Bombay on Tuesday and fined for selling adulterated butter.

They got off cheaply. One was fined Rs. 5 and the other two Rs. 25 each. There was a fifth case, but the accused was reported to be "absconding." He did well to keep out of the way.

I am all against vindictive punishments, but I must say, I think, these individuals, who were convicted of cheating the public were treated with undue leniency.

Perhaps, if they had been caught distributing leaflets announcing the suspension of Civil Disobedience, they would have been given sharp sentences of rigorous imprisonment as law-breakers.

NOT SO INNOCENT.

The kind of law-breaking in which they indulged is as dangerous to society as many of the crimes for which men and women are sent to prison for long terms.

The Magistrate gave his reason for treating the first offender brought before him with leniency. He believed his plea and that of others that they purchased the adulterated stuff from the manufacturer in good faith, believing it to be pure butter.

I am sorry I cannot believe it, and I don't think many people, who know the facts would believe it.

As the Municipal Inspector pointed out, the accused, an Irani, should have known that genuine butter cannot be purchased at 7 annas a pound.

I do not believe that an Irani shopkeeper could be so innocent as to suppose he was getting the genuine article at that price.

Two of the offenders were market stall-holders and it would be absurd to suppose in their case, that they could believe that philanthropists were abroad, eager to supply the public with genuine butter at a ruinous loss to themselves.

WHAT ELSE ARE THEY FOR?

The Magistrate paid a tribute to the Municipality for bringing these cases to court. They were doing a service to the public, he said.

This handing out of compliments to a public department for doing what it is paid to do, seems to me rather superfluous.

It is gratifying, no doubt, to find that the Department are not entirely inactive, but it would not be an exaggeration to say that, they have been culpably inert and negligent in the past.

A FLOURISHING BUSINESS.

As a matter of fact, this adulterated butter business has been a flourishing ramp in the City for a long time past. People, who think, they are buying butter, who buy cakes and other commodities which are supposed to contain genuine butter, have been, and are now, being cheated wholesale with impunity.

That the vendors are able to defy the law is principally due to the inertia of the staff of the Health Department.

I have no doubt that, the Executive Health Officer has a difficult job with the hundred and one things he has to look after and cannot always keep his staff up to the mark.

But, I hope, they will now be made to realise that his eye is upon them, and that, the eyes of the public are on them too.

WHAT DIFFICULTIES?

From my own investigations, I have formed the view that the staff are in need of a thorough stirring up in this matter.

I have heard a good deal of the alleged difficulties under which the staff of the Department have to work,—the inadequacy of the law, the difficulty of getting samples, the apathy of the Magistrates and so on.

Without wishing to be impolite, or unsympathetic, I can only describe all this as bunkum.

There need be no difficulty in getting samples. I obtained four at random myself as a test, and in three of them I found that 97 per cent. of the stuff called butter was not butter at all.

From other investigations and tests I have applied, I find that offenders get speedy notice of complaints that reach the Department. Some kind of telepathic communication is set up.

The shopkeepers, hotel-keepers, restaurateurs or whatever they are, often get to know in advance that, an officer of the Department is coming along and, sometimes, exactly when he may be expected.

Basins of adulterated butter then magically disappear and a few packages of the genuine commodity take their place.

LAW AND MAGISTRACY.

As for the Law and the Magistrates, the one may be inadequate and the other sometimes apathetic, but, if the Department does its duty, both are good enough to make an end of this scandal.

As it happens, however inadequate and unsatisfactory the Bombay Act may be as regards other food commodities—I shall have something to say about this another time—it leaves no loophole of escape for the manufacturer and vendor of adulterated butter.

And I gather from the remarks made on Tuesday by Mr. Oscar Brown, who is now dealing with these cases, that he will, in future, show little considerations to manufacturers and vendors of adulterated butter.

INADEQUATE LAW.

The weakness of the law in Bombay, as the Magistrate emphasised, is that, it does not provide for imprisonment, as it should do. But it provides for a maximum fine of Rs. 200 for a first offence and Rs. 1,000 for every subsequent offence.

Thumping fines in some of these cases, together with the cancellation of licenses, will very soon put an end to a scandalous state of things which has not only existed too long, but ought never to have been allowed to exist at all.

I quite agree that the law needs to be amended and strengthened, but in the meanwhile, we have to make the best of it, and I have no doubt that, the Health Department, backed by the Magistracy and with the support of the Press and the public behind it, will be able, in the end, to rid the City of a nefarious practice that is a grave danger to the health of the community.

PRISON FOR POISONERS.

But the Act certainly needs amendment. Imprisonment must be added to the penalties for which it provides. Nothing less than prison is enough for poisoners of the public. I am glad Mr. Brown seems to think so, too.

For my part, I shall be quite ready at any time, that a clear case is brought to my notice, to pillory the offender.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

ABROGATION OF ANGLO-JAP TREATY

Runciman's Reply In House Of Commons

RUGBY, May 23.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade explained in answer to a question in the House of Commons that the recent notice of withdrawal of British Territories in West Africa from the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was given in view of the fact that Imperial Preference could not be introduced throughout these territories owing to certain international obligations. It is not intended to take a similar action at present in respect of other colonies.—B.O.W.

The King and Queen visited the Chelsea Flower Show in the Royal Hospital Gardens and spent a long time admiring the wonderful display.—S. O. W.

BOMBS AND LIVE CARTRIDGES

Police Haul From House In Mymensingh

MYMENSINGH, May 23.

Four finished bombs and four live cartridges were discovered in a vacant house, following a raid by the police on the 20th inst.

The house is situated at the southern extremity of the town.

No arrests have been made in this connection.—A.P.

HYDERABAD PRINCES FOR EUROPE

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 24.

Prince Azamjah and Prince Durreshahwar left for Bombay last night by a special train en route to Europe.

H.E.H. the Nizam, a number of officials and nobles were present at the platform of bid them good bye.—A.P.

CITY FATHERS ARRESTED

Support Resolution For Hoisting National Flag At Sangamner

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, May 23.

Mr. Tukaram Nirhali, President, Mr. Pannalal Lohe and Messrs. Kokil, Deshpande and Paregaonkar, Municipal Councillors of Sangamner Municipality were arrested on 18th inst. in Sangamner for moving a resolution to hoist National Flag on the Municipal Office.

They were refused bail by the Mamalatdar Sangamner and by the Prant, but the Session Judge Nagar released them on bail.

Mr. Lohe did not apply for bail

They are charged under 17-1 for assisting an unlawful association, and will be prosecuted before the Prant Officer at Nagar.

Mr. Panalal Lahoti another Municipal Councillor who supported the move is out of town but a warrant for his arrest is understood to have been issued.

JUDGMENT TO-DAY IN MAYADEVI'S CASE

Public Prosecutor's Plea Of Abundance Evidence

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Orders have been reserved until to-morrow in the case in which Miss Maya Debi is charged under the Explosive Substances Act with possessing on 16th March in a boarding house in North Calcutta 78 sticks or cartridges of dynamite each weighing two ounces.

Dasarathi Halder, the co-accused, is charged with conspiracy. Maya Debi is undefended and declined to cross-examine witnesses, statements of whom were read over to her.

The public prosecutor submitted that abundant evidence had been produced to prove the association of two prisoners with the finds of dynamite and the evidence of witnesses conclusively proved their guilt.

He drew the attention of the court to the fact that he was dealing with a case under the Emergency Powers Act.—A.P.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION

Viceroy And Lord Derby Exchange Wishes

SIMLA, May 24.

The following telegrams were exchanged to-day between the Viceroy and Lord Derby, President, Junior Carlton Club, who has organised a luncheon at which only produce of the Empire will be served in celebration of the Empire Day.

From Lord Derby to the Viceroy: "Junior Carlton Club and assembled guests send sincerest wishes for prosperity and happiness to yourself and all the people of India."

LOYALTY ASSURED.

From the Viceroy to Lord Derby:—"I thank you very gratefully for your cordial message of goodwill to the Princes and people of India on this auspicious day. Our two peoples have been for many years closely associated through common effort and bonds of friendship in upholding the integrity of the British Empire. On behalf of the Princes and people of this country, I warmly reciprocate your good wishes and assure you of our constant and continued loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King."—A.P.

ZAMINDAR'S HOUSE SEARCHED

Alleged Discovery Of Bombs

TANGAIL, May 21.

The local police searched yesterday the house of Babu Gour Chandra Chakravarti a Zemindar of Sakrail, a village about two miles from Tangail town, and it is alleged, discovered five packets containing what are believed to be bombs. His naib, Rakhal Chandra Kar, and his servant, Haridas Dey, were taken under arrest, but subsequently released on bail.—A. P.

SOCIAL AND OFFICIAL

About 62 leading officials and non-officials attended a dinner party at Government House Ootacamund on Tuesday night given by Sir George Stanley and Lady Beatrix Stanley to meet Sir John Anderson, the Bengal Governor.

PACHMARHI, May 24.

Mr. F. L. Grille, I.C.S., will officiate as Judicial Commissioner, vice Sir Robert Macnair, who is taking one year's leave preparatory to retirement from June 19.—A.P.

MISSING LIEUTENANT

Not Heard Of Since Kolhapur Races

PENSION NOT DRAWN

Mystery Surrounds Disappearance Of Poona Retired Medico

POONA, May 24.

The disappearance of a retired medical officer, of whom no trace has been found for the last 14 months, was disclosed to-day, when an application was made to Mr. Vaidya, the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona by Mr. F. Dracott, Advocate, to get possession of his personal belongings.

Lieutenant A. G. Lawrence, the missing man was last seen in Poona in March 1932, when he paid the rent of his flat in the Byramji Buildings. He was reported to habe gone to Kolhapur Races, but had not been heard of since and his pension for the last 14 months had not been drawn.

The police entered his flat a couple of days ago, when every thing was found to be inorder.

Inquiries are proceeding.—A.P.

DETENU SUFFERING FROM CHEST PAIN

Brother's Application For Transfer

BERHAMPORE, May 21.

Babu Nirmalchandra Gupta, a local pleader, was allowed an interview on the 17th instant with his brother, Tarapada Gupta, a detenu in the Hijli Detention Camp.

It is reported that Tarapada Gupta has been suffering from a pain in the chest and slow fever for some time past. Babu Nirmal Chandra Gupta was allowed to send him certain medicines from Berhampore. It is understood that, in view of the timely precautions that have been taken, the progress of the disease has been arrested.

It is also understood that, on his return from Hijli, Babu Nirmal Chandra has submitted a petition to the Government, praying that his brother may be allowed to live with him at Berhampore under whatever restrictions the authorities may chose to impose upon the young man.—A. P.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, May 24

Previous closing	3.91 7/8
To-day's closing	3.92 7/8

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, May 24

Previous closing	3.90 3/4
To-day's opening	3.93 1/4
To-day's closing	3.92 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
JULY
New York, May 24

Previous closing	8.64
To-day's opening	8.75
Difference	plus .11
To-day's closing	8.61
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION—

April-May	201
July-August	204
April-May 1934	220

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET
JULY
Liverpool May 24

Previous closing	5.70
To-day's opening	5.84
Difference	plus .14
To-day's closing	5.84
Difference	plus 14

LONDON SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)
London, May 24

Spot	18 13/16
Difference	—1/16
Forward	18 7/8
Difference	unchanged.

FRANC RATE

Previous closing	86 15/16
To-day's opening	85 15/16
To-day's closing	86

SILVER
Bombay, May 24

Ready	57	8 0
First settlement	57	7 0
2nd settlement	58	2 0

GOLD

Spot	30	5 0
Forward	30	5 0
Sovereign	19	10 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN
Bombay, May 24

To-day's London Stock Exchange 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan Rate was 80 3/4

DACOIT AS BRIDEGROOM

Gang Disguise As Members Of Marriage Party To Foil Police

LAHORE, May 24.

Further details regarding the encounter between the police and the dacoits near Moman, in which Sub-Inspector Wazir Ali was woonded show that the dacoits adopted the ruse of diguising themselves as members of a marriage party.

One of the dacoits is reported to have worn the full dress of a bridegroom with the ceremonial crown of floral wreaths and the auspicious tika mark on his forehead.

They also, it is said, carried trunks which contained rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and not clothes and such other customary articles. At a suitable spot the decoits took out arms and munitions and discarded the trunk The absconders are alleged to have committed dacoities in Amritsar and Montfomery districts and were being pursued by the Lahore police, when the clash reported yesterday occurred.

The total of the wounded is reported to be 14, but there has been no fatal case. The remaining dacoits are hiding in the jungles which the police are scouring.—A. P.

ADEN MUST REMAIN WITH INDIA

(Continued from Page 6)

was not and there can be no difference of opinion.

INDIA'S CONQUEST.

Aden was captured by troops from Bombay about a hundred years ago. It was maintained to a very large extent for over 60 years by the tax-payers of Bombay and to less extent by the tax-payers of India. In recent years the Civil Administration of Aden was self-supporting but so far as Military, Air and Naval Forces expenditure was concerned, the Government of India had to bear the cost, as Aden is treated as a Defence Port for the Indian Coast and India.

A few years back a settlement was arrived at by which the Government of India is now contributing £150,000 annually to the British Government for these services and they are maintaining the Military, Air and Naval Defences. Even if Aden were to be transferred to the British Government it would be absurd to take it that the Government of India will not be called upon to pay their annual contribution for these defences. Therefore, this plea of £150,000 annually ought not to be brought forward. It is bound to create serious controversy, as Aden was captured and maintained by Indians and further Aden is a strategic defence port of India and its coastline, and the Indian Government can ill-afford to give up her defences.

PROSPERITY DUE TO INDIANS.

The prosperity of Aden is also due almost entirely to Indians. When it was captured it had hardly a population of 3,000 whilst it is now 43,000. The vast trade of Aden, the three large Salt Works and other Industrial concerns at Aden, and the chief coastal steamship line at Aden and the shipping piers at Aden belong mostly to Indians.

Not only that but Indians have made Aden their home and a large portion of landed properties at Aden belong to them—thus materially contributing to the prosperity of Aden They have made Aden what it is to-day. It is the legitimate right of Indians that the Government of India shall remain there.

It must also be remembered that Aden being a distributing port for all kinds of merchandise to Arabian, African and even Iraq provinces, the Indian produce such as wheat, grain, rice, etc., and tea, gunnies, piecegoods, etc., from the ports of Karachi, Bombay, Malabar, Calcutta and and even Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon are being imported there by Indians since many years and this trade and market have been established by Indians at an enormous cost and personal sacrifices.

UNTHINKABLE.

The trade of Aden now amounts to several crores annually. In these days when every Government has been striving hard to capture markets for its produce and trade and in fact when every Government is trying to establish Trade Commissioners and Trade Agents for the promotion of its trade, in order to give employment to its population and when trade treaties are being made, it is unthinkable that the Government of India would be so unmindful of the grave consequential loss it would cause to India if Aden, an important port of their own, is lost and it is inconceivable that the public of India with so much ruin and loss in the values of their agricultural produce and consequent poverty will agree to it.

After the Great War large Mandatory Provinces were given to these countries who made sacrifices for the purpose of promoting their trade and employment of their people. Even South Africa got its share but it is regrettable that nothing was given to the Indians, with the natural result that the condition of the people of India is much worse than that of any other country and when Indians need something badly to improve her condition, it is painful even to hear that attempts are being made to take away their only colonial port and distributing centre which they had built up themselves.

WISH OF ADEN PEOPLE.

The people of Aden wish to be with Indians and the Indian Government and many a time they have so expressed themselves (although attempts have been made to influence them the other way about) because the people of Aden, Arabs, Jews and Indians are enjoying the same equal rights and privileges as the Indians of India under the Indian Government and there is no persecution of any class and they are sure that the same treatment will be ever continued to them.

On the other hand the people of Aden know very well the condition of the natives of a country either under British Colonial Government or any other Foreign Rule and in these days it is futile to expect them not to be apprehensive of such a change.

SELF-SUPPORTING.

Further the Civil Administration of Aden is now entirely self-supporting and India has nothing to contribute. The military expense of Aden is to be on India whether it is with India or with the British and therefore there is no extra burden on India nor there is any kind of burden on the people of Aden under the Government of India.

The population of Aden does not consist of those Arabs who have connection with the Interior. The Arabs of Aden are the descendants of those Arabs who have now for many many years settled down on the Isle of Aden and who have lived freely with Indians who have also settled on the island. The same is the case with regard to Jews who have come from far but since many years are now at Aden. To say, therefore, that the Isle of Aden or the people of Aden form part of Arabia is incorrect; whatever be the geographical position, the wish of the people should be taken as the true voice.

Some Arabs of the interior who trade in Aden but are subjects of Arab Chiefs or those whose interest is in the hinterland are occasionally put up to say that the interests of Aden are their own. But we Indians maintain that the real residents of Aden wish to remain Indian and under the Indian Government and it is also the interest of India to keep Aden with us.

Mr. A. Caldcott, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Federated Malay States has been selected for the appointment as Colonial Secretary to the Straits Settlements in succession to Sir John Scot.—B.O.W.

HINDUS MUST FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE ALONE

Bhai Permanand Presents "Fresh View-point" Under Tairsee's Auspices

"I am not for Swaraj or Independence. My main object in going to London is to defend the rights of Hindus. Some might think that I am a communalist that I am against Hindus-Muslim Unity; but I am not. I want Hindu-Muslim unity. I want them to be one. Unfortunately we are not one but two. There is one community which is anti-national, which wants separate rights, separate constitution and everything separate while the other is fighting for national rights. How can there be unity between a national and an anti-national community" asked Bhai Parmanand in the course of a lecture in Hindi on "the present position of Hindus" delivered on Wednesday evening at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaon. Mr L. R. Tairsee presided over the meeting.

UNITY BY COMPROMISE.

The speaker who is sailing on Thursday to London to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee traced the history of the communal question since the time he broke away from the Congress seven years ago. He said he was against the attempt of those Hindus who wanted Hindu-Muslim unity by sacrificing Hindu rights. It was unfounded and baseless to call him a communalist because he was against this kind of compromise. The speaker was of opinion that no anti-national combine would bring communal unity. Since the fight for freedom was started in India it had been the Hindu community which had been making sacrifices except for one or two Muslims. Some Congress leaders wanted the Hindus to sacrifice some of their rights to Muslims to effect a compromise and attain Hindu-Muslim Unity.

RIDICULOUS IDEA, THAT!

Continuing the speaker said: "I think it ridiculous to believe that without Hindu Muslim Unity no independence can be attained. How can you have that unity when one community is anti-national and the other is national? There can be no real independence even if you achieve such a unity. When a movement for the fight for freedom is started with that idea it is like starting from the wrong point."

The speaker was of opinion that if the Hindus wanted to have that sort of unity the Muslims would snatch away whatever was conceded to them.

The speaker suggested that the fight for independence should be started with all vigour and all those who wanted independence would come and join the movement of their own accord. Such a movement would produce a group of men who would die fighting for real national independence.

MALAVIYA TRIES HIS HAND.

Referring to the new attempt that is being made towards the attainment of Hindu-Muslim unity, Bhai Parmanand said: "after the 2nd Civil Disobedience movement was started Pandit Malaviya, who is next to Gandhiji in India, thought that now Mahatmaji has failed to achieve the Hindu-Muslim unity, he should try and get the credit for it." He started the negotiations at the instance of Maulana Shaukat Ali."

The cry of Hindu-Muslim unity had again been raised though it is ruinous to the Hindus. "This time Maulana Shaukat Ali has started as the peace-maker between the Viceroy, Pandit Malaviya and Mahatma Gandhi. I hope God will bless him."

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.

The speaker was of opinion that the number of seats conceded by the Simon Commission was very reasonable. The Simon Commission was a Statutory body appointed by Parliament which toured round the country and studied the conditions well. They had given the Hindus 150 seats out of 250 in the centre. The Muslims got 75. It was a fair and just division. The Muslims who went to the R.T.C. thinking that they would be dominated by Hindus if the Simon Commission allotment of seats remained, restarted the question of seats at the centre and provinces.

Sir Samuel Hoare had asked the public bodies in India to tell him what they felt about the Communal Award. The speaker was going to London to put forth the Hindus' views about the Communal Award. The speaker was going there to point out to Sir S. Hoare and his Government where the injustice had been done to Hindus.

The Chairman, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, thanked the speaker of the evening and said that he had given the audience a fresh view point regarding the communal question which deserved every consideration and, if possible, action.

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Arms Smuggling Rampant All Over Europe

Boom Follows Visit Of Japanese Military Mission And Placing Of Orders For "Steel Products"

Somebody is expecting trouble if purchases of war materials mean anything.

Secret arms shipments have been coming to light in quick succession in all parts of Europe. And all the while, armament factories have been humming busily despite the general depression, says Mr. W. Carroll, United Press Correspondent, writing from Paris.

Railroad workers at Hirtenberg, Lower Austria, started a long series of discoveries of clandestine shipments when they happened to look into freight cars labeled "old iron" and found rifles and machine guns.

Investigation by Vienna newspapers and news agencies revealed that 50 car loads of such materials had been shipped to Hirtenberg from Verona, Italy. The papers asserted that the shipments totalled 50,000 rifles and 200 machine guns and that much of this material had been transshipped from Hirtenberg to Hungary by motor truck.

ITALY ARMING HUNGARY

The French Socialist newspaper, Le Populaire, and the nationalist daily, "Le Journal des Debats," corroborated these assertions and declared that Italy was arming Hungary to fight Yugoslavia in case of an Italo-Yugoslav conflict.

While diplomats in Geneva, Rome, Vienna and Budapest were still trying to explain away this incident, the nationalist journal, "Echo de Paris," reported that Italy had delivered 32 fighting planes to Hungary as part of a contract for 48 planes.

Le Populaire, which seldom agrees with the "Echo de Paris," substantiated this information. It added that Hungarian Fascist were preparing to join Australian Fascists in an attack on Austrian Socialists. At the same time, it asserted, regular Hungarian troops would deploy along the Czechoslovak border to fight off Czech troops if they tried to prevent Hungarian Fascists from entering Austria.

Further information on the supposed re-armament of Hungary was furnished by the Prague newspaper, "Trave Lidu," which asserted the Konzern Rheinmetal of Duesseldorf was selling machine-guns to Austria and Hungary. The papers said that Hungary had received 3,000 of these weapons and Austria 1,000.

ARMS FOR FAR EAST

These discoveries in Central Europe drew attention away from shipments of arms to the Far East which had previously attracted notice. Nevertheless occasional reports indicated that important shipments were still being made to Japan and China.

The Paris financial-daily, "L'Information," attributed a boom in the German and Belgian metallurgy industries to large orders for "steel products" from Japan.

The boom followed the visit of a Japanese military mission to Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France. It was reported that orders for war materials were placed in all of these countries.

In the House of Commons, the Presiden tof the British board of trade, Walter Runciman, admitted that the government during 1932 had granted 41 licenses authorizing exports of war materials to Japan and 31 to China.

Previously, the "New Statesman" and "Nationa" of London had traced shipments of arms from the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia through Hamburg to Japan. The Skoda works, the magazine said, would make further shipments through Trieste.

MACHINE GUNS FOR RUSSIA.

That Russia was not indifferent to these developments was shown by a story in the Paris Russian journal, "La Renaissance," saying that the Soviet Union had placed an important order for machine guns with the Hotchkies works of France.

The Hotchkies company was founded by an American engineer and its managing director is Laurence Vincent Benet, native of West Point, New York, and former ensign in the U.S. navy.

Newspaper reports and official statistics of various countries also showed that South America was the destination of a large arms shipments.

In recent months three steamers transformed into gunboats have left French ports for Colombia. They carried cargoe of war materials, mostly field pieces from armament works in Austria.

Although the treaty of St. Germain forbids Austria to produce certain war materials, Austria armament works appear to be exceedingly active in the international trade. This the Paris "Midi" reported that the factory at Steyr, Austria, had received an important order from the Portuguese government.

To substantiate all these reports, armament and munition plants in all parts of Europe have been taking on new workers in recent weeks.

FEDERATION v. STATES

Consultees To Take Stand On W. P. Proposals

BRITISH AND INDIAN INDIA

Question To Be Raised If States Can Take Part In Unrelated Talks

LONDON, May 24.

The British Indian Delegation held a long meeting, discussed the immediate programme and decided that speakers to-morrow should include Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir H. S. Gour, Zafrullah Khan, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad and Sir A. P. Patro. It is understood that general view favoured the clear definition of relations of States with Federation and most of the speakers will take their stand on the White Paper proposals, while urging modifications of those regulating relations between States and Legislature in order to strengther the responsibility of the Centra' Assembly.

View is also likely to be pressed that the date for the introduction of Federation should be fixed, any difficulties in this regard being met by providing power to extend the period if absolutely necessary.

Another view may also be expressed by those who are not so convinced as Federationists that the effect of Federation is to give the States considerable advantages. Objection may accordingly be taken to weightage for States and question may be raised of States participating in the subjects relating exclusively to the British India. The question of States participating in votes of non-confidence affecting the British Indian subjects is also likely to be discussed. Moreover, the view may be urged that restriction on Government servants belonging to Legislature should be extended to States representatives.—Reuter.

IN CAMERA MEETING.

The meeting considered the suggestion that some witnesses may be heard 'in camera'. It is understood it has decided to address a letter to the Chairman stating that while recognising power of the Committee to take evidence as they think fit, the delegation suggest that they do not do so without Indian members being present.

The meeting also appointed a sub-committee to meet the Secretary of State with a view to discussing the future of Aden.

It is learnt that regarding the Burma Representations, the Committee's communication was in reply to representations from anti-separationists. Therefore reply takes it for granted that those to whom it was addressed oppose separation. The Committee's view is that opponents must renounce their claim to raise separation issue some time in future after Federation is established.—Reuter.

KEEP TRADE APART FROM POLITICS

Butler Enunciates Principles Of British Imperial Policy

LONDON, May 24.

Implications of one of principles of the British Imperial policy, namely, that administration and commerce should not be combined in the same authority, were discussed by Mr. R. A. Butler in his Empire Day speech at Liverpool. He said it did not imply that the Government would not interest itself in reciprocal commercial benefit which India and district like Lancashire might derive from trade, nor neglect the British workers, but rather that the Government should not exploit peoples of the Empire for the profit of the British.

Mr. Butler referred also to the Imperial principles that the rest of the Empire had been brought up to work with us on the lines of our philosophy, morality and ideals and that we should strive for the benefit of the people entrusted to our charge. He urged that if these principles were fully applied to the Indian question, we would see in India friendly people developing good Government and self-Government together with peoples of the rest of Empire.—Reuter.

FINAL ACCEPTORS FOR DERBY

LONDON, May 24.

The following are final acceptors for Derby with probable Jockeys:—

HERINERO (Ray), LIGHT SUSSEX (Pat Donoghue), YOUNG LOVER (Perryman), KING SALMON (Harry Wragg), HYPERION (Weston), LOCHIEL (Steve Donoghue), SCARLET TIGER (A. Wragg), SOLAR BOY (Collins), INTERLACE (Nevett), CAYMANAS (Fox), RODOSTO (Brethes), FELICITATION (Elliott), GINO (Beary), FRANZ HALS (T. Burns) HAPPY CALL (Gethin), RAYMOND (Nicoll), MYOSOTIS (Jones), STATESMAN (Childs), MANITOBA (Gordon Richards) MADAGASCAR (Blue Grass), LOVERS' WALK (Thrapston).

No Jockeys have been selected for the following:—MELFORT, COROADO and TUPPENCE.—Reuter

BLESS EMPIRE

LONDON, May 24

Unique Empire Day luncheon which ended in a prayer meeting was held at the Junior Carlton Club. Everything guests ate and drank came from various parts of Dominions and Colonies and all guests were from far-flung outposts of the Empire. Messages were sent by wireless to every part of the Empire and replies were received by the same meahod of communication. The King sent a message thanking the gathering for loyal assurances and stating that he shared with them the confidence that future would bring renewed prosperity and happiness to the Empire.

At the conclusion of speeches the Archbishop of Canterbury turned what he called feast into prayer meeting by offering prayer asking for blessing for the Empire. —Reuter's Special.

SATISFYING U.S. VIEW POINT

Britain Suggests Modifications In Four-Power Pact

GENEVA, May 24.

The British Delegation has proposed important modifications in the Four Power Pact as follows:

The first article provides immediate consultation between the League and the signatories to the Four Power Pact in the event of threatened breach of the Kellogg Pact.

The second article provides that such consultation shall be to exchange views for the purpose of preserving peace or use good offices for the restoration of peace in the event of breach of the Pact, or if it is impossible to restore peace, to determine which party to the dispute is responsible.

The third article stipulates that the foregoing articles do not prejudice the rights and duties of members of the League under the Covenant.

The object of the British Amernments is to satisfy the views expressed by Mr. Norman Davis.

Mr. Norman Davis said that the United States proposed to define her policy in unilateral declaration asserting that the United States would confer with powers in the event of breach of the Kellogg Pact and undertake to refrain from any action tending to defeat the collective efforts which Powers might decide against the aggressor State.—Reuter.

DR. McREYNOLDS ADDED TO U. S. DELEGATION

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Doctor McReynolds, Chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee has been added to United States Delegation to the World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

SABOTAGING DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

German Paper's Comment On Boncour's Speech

BERLIN, May 24.

"France is sabotaging disarmament conference" declares "Boersen Zeitung", commenting on M. Paul Boncour's speech at Geneva.

Papers generally say that the speech has disturbed harmony created by Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech and will probably result in the adjournment of the Disarmament Conference.

Mr. Henderson's plan to have the disarmament agreement ready before the World Economic Conference remains a pious wish, states "Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung."—Reuter's Special.

CONSTABLE'S DEATH MYSTERY

CALCUTTA, May 24.

A constable was found dead this evening while on sentry duty at Entally, Thana, a northern suburb.

Hearing a loud report officers inside the Thana rushed out and found a wound, in his abdomen.

The cause of the incident is unknown but it is believed that the deceased's rifle accidentally went off.—A. P.

FLORENCE HAS ITS OWN DERBY SWEEP

Five million tickets in the Florence International Lottery, which will be drawn May 26, have been issued and distributed in every part of the world. The giant lottery, which is having an unprecedented success, is keeping the staff at Palazzo Gerini, where the headquarters of the organization are located, busy from morning to night dealing with applications which weep pouring in.

Hundreds of clerks are employed by the organization, which carries out its work through 20,000 agents with worldwide ramifications. The lottery will be drawn publicly and with ceremony in the presence of Government authorities and representatives of the Italian and foreign press.

The lottery is based on the English Derby, which will be run on May 31. It is organized on the lines of the Dublin sweepstake, for the benefit of English and Italian charitable institutions under the auspices of two committees composed of distinguished personages in England and at Rome.

The King and Queen attended a special charity performance given in aid of Variety Artistes Benevolent Fund at Palladium.

This is first public engagement fulfilled by the King, since the attack of rheumatism. Large crowds warmly cheered their Majesties on arrival and the Hall was crowded. The entertainment was keenly enjoyed by the Royal party, which included the Duke and Duchess of York.

Persia Takes Leaf Out Of Soviet's Book

State Monopoly Of All Foreign Trade Prevents Wastage In Indigenous Production

The Persian government has taken a leaf out of the Soviet Russian book in establishing a State monopoly of all foreign trade, aimed to maintain artificially an absolute balance between imports and exports, says Mr. Eugene Lyons, united Press correspondent, writing from Teheran:—

The share of various nations in Persia's trade will depend in large measure upon their ability to adjust trading methods to the monopoly system. Russia, naturally, found the innovation exactly suited to its own foreign trade practices and grabbed the major share of Persia's trade. An American business group, with Wall Street banking support, is at present likewise working on an arrangement well within the monopoly limits.

The Russian and the Persian systems, however, must not be confused. The respective monopolies of foreign trade have more differences than similarities. In Russia the government actually does all buying and selling. In Persia private merchants continue to trade as elsewhere in the capitalist world, but the government, through a system of certificates and quotas, controls the extent and the kind of transactions.

PERMIT SYSTEM

Before a Persian merchant is permitted to import anything, he must produce a certificate proving that he has exported to the same amount. This of course, does not mean that the same firm necessarily imports and exports. The certificates are negotiable, pass through banks and clearing houses. The point is that, they must balance at the end of a given period of time so as to prevent a negative trade balance.

Moreover, the world market being unable to absorb more than a limited amount of Persian goods under depression conditions, the Shah's government has limited imports to the nation's absolute necessities. A quota of imports of specific items exists. When it i used up, no more that item can be brought in. In effect this places the country on an importation in which every superfluous product and a few not superfluous ones are forbidden.

Indeed, a brisk illicit trade in imported luxuries is in advance in the capita. The upper layer of better-to-do Persians who can afford foreign goods chafes under the restrictions but its demands will not be satisfied until Persia's exports can be enlarged commensurately.

EFFICACY OF SYSTEM

The efficacy of the system may be judged from a few essential figures. Before the depression period and the monopoly law, Persia's imports totalled some dollars 80,000,000 a year. At present they are restricted by quota to only dollars 20,000,000—a deliberate cut of imports by three-quarters.

In those pre-depression years the 6 leading import items—cotton textile, sugar, tea, oil products, automotive products and machinery—presented 70 per cent of the total imports; the percentage is now raised to 90 leaving only a 10 per cent margin for the scores of other articles importers may clamour to buy.

The monopoly law was passed in February, 1931, and revised in July, 1932. Moscow quickly took advantage of the changed situation by concluding a trade agreement in which it obtained Persian markets exclusively for some goods—sugar, matches, oil products—and to a fixed extent for others. In return, of course, it agreed to accept Persian goods to the same value.

RUSSO-PERSIAN PACT.

The Russo-Persian agreement, theoretically exactly balanced, in practice has given rise to loud and bitter complaints by Persian merchants. The difficulties, obviously arise on the matter of prices. The Persians must sell to Russia competitively. They buy, however at prices fixed by the Soviet Trade Monopoly on a non-competitive basis. Moscow clearly holds an insuperable advantage.

Negotiations for the adjustment of these complaints have been under way for months. Both Soviet Embassy officials and the Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs told the writer that they had no doubts that an amicable and mutually satisfactory solution will soon be found. Meanwhile the Persian press—certainly not without encouragement from high official quarters—is baiting the Russian bear almost as hard as it does the British lion. In a few places merchants banded together for anti-Soviet boycotts not unlike those in vogue in China.

AMERICAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The American negotiations conducted by Dr. Ossip Friedlieb on behalf of the Persian-American Trading Corporation, involves a turnover of five million dollars in its initial year, half in American exports to Persia and half in Persian exports for sale in the best markets, but chiefly in America.

The American exports under the terms of contract now under consideration would consist exclusively of automotive goods, with General Motors and Goodrich Tire to supply the whole account.

The Persian trade monopoly is in no sense a turn towards Bolshevism. Persia has as yet practically no proletariat among whom the seed of Communism could be planted. The trading classes and the landlords are firmly in the saddle, with a peasantry that is primitive, illiterate and on the whole contented with its hard lot. There is no legal Communist Party and the underground movement, if there is any, is certainly making no apparent headway.

PEACE & IDEA OF GOD

Wrong Theological Concepts Are To Blame For World's War Thirst

Mr. John T. Rickett writes as follows in "Unity," the Chicago journal edited by Mr. J. H. Holmes:—

The report of "The Chicago Anti-War Conference" by G. B. Halstead in "Unity" of Jan. 23rd. raises a question that I think we should endeavour to answer.

"There were six hundred and eighty students, representing over a hunred colleges and universities, twenty-nine states of the Union, five countries and numerous widely different types of social, political parties and views... Rallied in a grim almost fierce struggle to muster a united front . . . This Conference literarlly and actually fought for a programme to help attain world peace.

"They could not agree on the wrongness of war, but could agree on bigger and better uses for it than in the past.

"This section of our youth but actually reflects the weaknesses and failures of our educational and religious institutions."

They could agree on the goal but not on the method of obtaining that goal. Why? What is it that determines our attitude towards life's problems? Our religion. And our religion is determined by our conception of Diety Then it was the different concepts of Deity that made the disagreements.

But how are we going to have a universal concept of Diety when we are taught to believe that the whole of the Bible is the word of God?

ANGRY GOD.

In Genesis we see an angry God. When man sinned he drove him from his presence and cursed the ground on account of man's sin. In the New Testament we see an entirely different picture. We see God weeping over Jerusalem, longing to gather them in his arms. Yet he knew they thirsted for his blood. We see him arsociating with harlots, he was the friend of publicans and sinners. We hear him praying after they had nailed him to the cross, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

We also read in the Bible "that God is the same yesterday, today and forever." Which picture shall we believe? Christ said "the Father and I are one." So when we see Christ we see God, for he came to do the will of his Father. In Christ we can see all that the human mind can comprehend of God. The more we study his life and teaching, the more we know of his Infinite Love. "God is Love." Man has not accepted that idea yet.

When humanity recognizes a God of Love, then we will have a common base and can present a united front.

"God is an ideal existing in the minds and hearts of men with which they compare, judge and better themselves."

"Our actual belief in the nature and purpose of the Creator of the universe is the ultimate base of conduct."

WOULD-BE AMAZONS

Japanese Women Students Ask For Military Training

According to a Tokyo report College women there are asking for military training so that they will be ready for service in the trenches if required.

The students and the faculty of the Imperial Women's Pharmaceutical College, a private institution at Osaka, have requested the army to provide them with military training, instruction to start next school term.

They suggest that army officers be assigned to the school to instruct the women students in military knowledge and drill.

The students believe it is not enough for them to support the army from the fireside. "We must be prepared to fight," they declare.

Calcutta.—It is understood that the Bengal Trades Union Federation which has been invited to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee has decided to send Satish Chandra Sen, General Secretary, Bengal Trades Union Federation, for the purpose.—A. P.

ENGLISHMAN'S "BEER-SODDEN HEARTINESS"

Oxford Under-grad's Journal Deplores Reduction On Beer Tax

"Beer, the Britons drink is the foundation of the bull-dog breed." is what the editor of The Isis, the Oxford undergradute journal, declares in an article deploring the reduction on the beer tax.

He continues that "Nothing can be more dangerous than the bluff English honesty and good-heartedness, offspring of generations of beer-drinking ancestors. Beer is the fundamental reason for that dull witlessness which has made the Englishman a laughing stock of the rest of the world.

"And now the opportunity has come, and it has been missed. Never again will the Chancellor have such an opportunity for easing beer out of existence as he has had in the last few weeks—and missed. This is the thin end of the wedge—the beginning of the end.

"In Oxford there will be no ending of this forced beer-sodden heartiness with which torpid athletes stimulate their minute minds into sluggish action at the conclusion of their useless physical strainings. Generation after generation of them will pass on an become honest Englishmen.

"It was within the power of the Chancellor to right this wrong. He has seen fit to allow it to continue. We do not advocate revolution. We only write this so that posterity shall realise that in this dark age there was one voice crying in the wilderness."

In spite of the weighty pronouncement Britons will still drink beer—when they can afford to.

STOP PRESS

CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, May 24.

The following are the closing scores in the First class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Gloucestershire vs. Essex (Victoria ground):—Gloucester 139 (Nichols 7 for 52). Essex 187 (Sinfield 6 for 30). Gloucester 78 for 2.

Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire:—Worcester 234 (Nichol 56, Brown 5 for 75). Warwick 71 for 1.

Derby vs. Leicestershire:—Derby 323 (Lee 107, Pope 72). Leicester 4 for 2.

Sussex vs. Somerset:—Somerset 124 (Tate 5 for 13). Sussex 157 for 3 (J. Parks 92, not out).

Lancashire vs. Kent:—Kent 276 (Todd 56). Lancashire 74 for nil.

Hampshire vs. West Indies:—Hampshire 306 (Pothecary 72, Mead 80, Kennedy 50). West Indies 2 for 1.

Cambridge University vs. Notts:—Cambridge 220 (Jehangir Khan) 112, A. Staples 4 for 31, Gunn 4 for 47). Notts 30 for 1.

Glamorgan vs. Yorkshire:—Yorkshire 299 (Barber 120 (not out), Clay 6 for 72).—Reuter.

LONDON, May 24.

The King received Sir Samuel Hoare at the Buckingham Palace.

The States Delegation met today and, it is understood, considered questions relating to the Central Government.—Reuter.

WHISTLER'S "MOTHER" GOES TO CHICAGO

Many Valuable Art Works Will Be Shown In World Fair

Whistler's "Mother" will not be the only million dollar painting on view for World's Fair visitors. Others will be the famous El Greco "Assumption of the Virgin" and the British owned Titian "Venus and the Lute Player."

At Chicago Art Institute, official art palace for the Century of Progress Exposition, workmen are busy replacing concrete and linoleum floorings with Tennessee marble in anticipation of the arrival of art treasures which go to make up the dol. 75,000,000 fair display.

The coming of Whistler's "Mother" from Paris brings mixed emotions to Art Institute officials who recall that they might have purchased this masterpiece of the American born painter for the pittance of dol. 1,200. That was before Whistler's fame and the offer was passed up. The French Government obtained it in 1891.

But other purchases by the Institute have compensated somewhat for the lost treasure. Albert Sprague of Chicago, in 1905 bought El Greco's great opus for dol 53,000 and presented it to the institute.

Several gifts by Frederick Clay Bartlett, Chicago painter, similarly have enhanced in value. For dol. 20,000 he obtained "Basket of Apples" by Cezanne the Frenchman often termed the father of modern art. It is now valued at many times that amount.

High in popular estimation will be the Rembrandt from Duveen's, London, "Aristotle and the Bust of Homer." "Sunday Afternoon at the Grand Jatte," by Seurat, a French modern, owned by the institute, is another popular favorite.

SCHOOL FOR ROBBERS RAIDED

A thievery school, turning out Oliver Twists on a big scale, has been discovered by the police at Copenhagen. Run by a former detective, the school offered its students training in various types of thievery with and without guns burglary, safe cracking, etc.

Several arrests were made by the police, who raided the school after word of its existence had reached them. A number of students as well as the faculty were seized.

Since November 1931, 254 new industries have been established in Great Britain by or with the assistance of the foreign concerns. It is anticipated by the Board of Trade that the number of their employees is fully occupied.—B.O.W.

The Prince of Wales flew from Plymouth in a Royal Air Force Flying boat to Scilly Isles, and practically the entire population of the Islands, consisting of the fisherfolk and flower growers were awaiting him when he came down in Saint Marys Harbour.

The new American Ambassador attended at Buckingham Palace to present his letters of credence to King.

Mr. Bingham and members of his suite drove from the American Embassy to the Palace in semi state coaches from Royal Mews.

Impossible To Put Clock Back

Indian National Movement Cannot Be Crushed, Says Miss Wilkinson

Miss Ellen Wilkinson related some of the impressions she had received during her recent visit to India at a public meeting in the Friends' Meeting House, Manchester, which had been organised by the Women's International League, Mrs. Vipont Brown presided.

Miss Wilkinson said it was easy to generalise about India, but the transition that had got to be made was an extraordinarily difficult one. She thought we had got to admit the impossibility of immediately breaking the British connection. On the other hand, it was impossible to put the clock back to 1914. One thing she had learned was that she must be chary of assenting to doing away with old things in India unless there was something which could be put in their place. One of the difficulties of ruling India, even with the best will in the world, was the danger of destroying old things without understanding what was being destroyed, and trying to substitute modern things without understanding what the reactions of the Indians were likely to be. That kind of thing lay at the bottom of much of the present bitterness.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS

She would admit that many of the officials were fine people with high standards of honour, and she thought some of the best Indians would admit that too. But she was appalled by the extent of the misunderstandings.

"We must not get too superior about what is happening in Germany," she continued. "I have seen homes in Germany where Hitlerites have smashed everything in the place. But I have seen similar things in homes in the working-class districts of India. British police have not merely smashed up spinning-wheels and handlooms; they have, in doing this, been smashing up a great reconstructive effort. Of course, in this meeting I do not expect you to say, as the wife of one police official said to me, 'Oh, they are only niggers; it does not matter.' But I would point out that when this kind of thing is done it means breaking human hopes, and that is one of the greatest sins, because it is a sin against that spirit in man that tries to pull things together and to build up."

She feared that whatever kind of paper constitution we drew up in this country would be only waste paper. She did not mean that it could not be put into operation, but whatever constitution emerged from the present committee would only be put on like a plaster. The national movement that was boiling up could not in the long run be crushed. Remember that to-day Gandhi was a conservative force in India. When he died she doubted very much whether the tradition of non-violence which had established would continue, and that would be a tragedy indeed. If the Indians were going to try to meet the English by force they would be trying to meet them just where the English desired.

AWAKENING AMONG WOMEN.

Addressing the members of the Soroptomist Club at luncheon, Miss Wilkinson said that the position of women in India was changing rapidly. The Gandhi movement was bringing a great release. How great that release was could be gathered from the fact that many women were now coming out of the traditional seclusion of their homes and out of purdah to assist the boycott by picketing the shops and the bazaars. Many had broken purdah and gone to gaol, and some of those who had read Miss Mayo's book would be much surprised to know that Indian women were now beginning to take up social work and were training as nurses.

Living in Indian homes, she had been impressed by the common sense of the women who were coming into the political movement, and had been surprised at the way they stood up to their men and talked to them. She did not want to give the impression that all the women in India were aroused. After all, they must remember that there were suppressed women even in Altrincham.

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HARIJANS CALLING

Ahmednagar Sevashram To Be Opened

AHMEDNAGAR, May 23.

The Superintendent, Ananth Vidyarthi Graha, Ahmednagar writes:—

Mr. T. A. Deochakke, a prominent citizen and public worker of Ahmednagar has established a new Institution "Harijan Seva Ashram" which will be opened on the 29th inst. the day on which Mahatmaji's fast will be over.

Mr. Deochakke has been working for the public cause since 1913 and has conducted an ideal Institution named "Anath Vidyarthi Griha" since then. This Orphange has functioned for the last 20 years and has turned out about 400 students who are well off in every way. This institution gives free boarding, free lodging and free education. It possesses about 25 acres of land, two decent and commodious buildings, valued at Rs. 25,000 and has got a press and Udyoga Mandir worth about Rs. 10,000. Over a lac was spent till now in running the Institution, a major portion of which was gathered by Mr. Deochakke alone. He is also a Trustee of the Funds left by late Balasaheb Deshpande a prominent citizen and leading pleader of Ahmednagar. That fund comes to about a lac of rupees. The income of that fund is spent in running a free Dispensary for women and children under the auspices of Seva Sadan.

PUBLIC APPEAL.

He was convicted both in 1930 and 1932 for taking part in Civil Disobedience for 16 months and 18 months respectively. He was released from Nasik jail only on the 16th of May. Seeing the gravity of the situation he did not spend a single day in taking rest but has undertaken the Harijan work all at once. Mr. Deochakke being a tried public worker of last 20 years standing, no body can entertain any doubts about the satisfactory working out of the new scheme. The public are requested to contribute money, grain, clothes, books utensils, etc. for the successful working out of this Institution during the 21 days fast of Mahatmaji.

Six masons were engaged in the construction of a well in the grounds of the Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School on May 20, when suddenly they were buried under the debris, as a result of the collapse of a portion of the upper surface of the earth.

Five of the men were rescued, but the sixth, Puran Mali, who received serious injuries, died almost immediatle afterwards.—A.P.

PARSI STUDENT APOLOGISES

Poona Defamation Case Compounded

POONA, May 24.

Jehangir R. P. Mody, student of Bombay, who was charged by Lt.-Col. M. S. Irani, I.M.S., Poona, with defaming him by a letter in the "Statesman," Calcutta on 19th September, 1930, tendered an apology and expressed regret for the allegations made.

Col. Irani withdrew the same complaint accepting the apology. The case was marked compounded.—A.P.

GANDHI PANCHAMI

Cawnpore Prepares To Celebrate End Of Fast

(From A Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, May 21.

The Cawnpore Branch of the Servants of the Untouchables Society is thinking of celebrating the 29th inst. when Mahatmaji breaks his historical fast, as Gandhi Panchami with illuminations all over the city and district.

Clothes will be distributed among the Harijans on that day, and attempts will also be made to arrange a half-holiday from noon till night on that day.

Municipal authorities are to be approached in this connection. A procession also might be organised, and a meeting held to commemorate the auspicious day.

Prabhat Pheris were taken out this morning, while the ladies headed by Shreemati Swarupwati Rohatgi and including Shreematis Tara Wati Agarwal, Indu Matti Coenka and other respectable women went to Sarsaiya Ghat. They got pledges signed by ladies going to the Ganges and did other propaganda work.

COMMODITY MARKETS QUIET

Rally In Speculative Groups On London Exchange

LONDON, May 23.

On the London Stock Exchange, although satisfaction has been expressed by the recent trend of the European political situation, there appears to be a general disposition to await further events, and with the exception of a slight rally in the afternoon in most of the speculative groups, following rather better advices from abroad, markets remained quiet.

Most commodity markets were also quiet, cereals and metals being especially weaker in absence of fresh buying interests.

Wall Street was generally brigh ter.—Reuter.

REFORMISTS AND ORTHODOX WAIT ON MANDVI CHIEF

(From A Correspondent).

MANDVI, May 24.

Shriyuts Veljibhai Thakarsee, Tokarsibhai Jivraj, Kanjibhai Shivji, Rao Saheb Ravjibhai Sojpal, representing the reformist party, and Shriyuts Shamjibhai Bhawanji, Premjibhai Ladha, Nanjibhai Ladha, Devseebhai Sarang representing the orthodox party waited upon the Maharaoshri yesterday. Each deputation was called separately. They presented their points of view in the presence of Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan, Police Commissioner. The draft constitution passed at the Bidada by the reformists was submitted.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE

NEW DELHI, May 24.

The Honorary Secretary of the All-India Muslim League has issued the following statement:—

An emergency meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held on 28th May at 6 p.m. in the office of the League at Ballimaran, Delhi. Considering the importance and urgent nature of the work, the Members of the Council are requested to attend the meeting.

Following is the agenda: (1) To consider the statement issued by Mr. Abdul Aziz, President, regarding the postponement of the annual session of the League. (2) To consider the present position of the League; (3) To consider the question of nomination of representatives to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee, and (4) To consider the vote of censure on Mr. Abdul Aziz, President, proposed in writing by certain members of the Council of the League.—A.P.

JUTES RULE IRREGULAR

Isolated Deals In Coals: Steady Undertone In Teas

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Jute Shares ruled rather irregular in sympathy with easier Hessian market and moderate turnover resulted.

In coals a few isolated deals were reported at about current quotations. In Teas the undertone remained very steady with moderate amount of business. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature to be commented upon. Securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. Paper 81/12; 3½ per cent New loan 1947/50 93; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 94/14; 4 percent loan 1943 100/8 small lot 4½ per cent loan 1955/60 102/2 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 104/12 small lot; 5 per cent. loan 1939/44 104/7; 5½ per cent loan 1958/40 106/8; 6½ per cent Treasury bonds 1935 106/8 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty. 291/8.

Coals:—Bengal 210; Burrakur 16/6 small lot; Hurriladih 5; Pench Valley 30/12 small lot; Raneegunge 30/4; Seebpore 15/12 prelium; Standard 23/4.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy. 9/8; Albion 272 small lot; Alliance 332 small lot; Anglo India 374/8 small lot; Auckland 203/8; Barnagore 157; Bally 167; Bally pref. 601 exdiv; Birla 10/5; Caledonian 325 small lot; Cheviot 245/8; Clive 28/10; Craig pref. 45 small lot; Dalhousie 402 small lot; Fort Gloster 556 small lot; Gondalpara 827 small lot; Gourepore 370 small lot; Hooghly pref. 17; Howrah 52/13; Hukumchand 19/5; Kamarhatty 200; Kankinarrah 463 small lot; Kelvin 555 small lot; Lothian 303; National 25/8; Nuddea 25; Orient 23/8; Presidency 6/9; Soorah 18 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/6 odd lot; Agra Electric 92 Bengal Telephone ordy. 15/2; Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 33; Kumardhubi pref. 106; Howrah Oil 10; Bengal Paper ordy. 63; Midnapore Zemindary 67.

Sugar:—Balrampur 12/8, Cawnpore 38/4; Cawnpore pref. 136; New Savan 18.

Teas:—Batjan 20/8 cum div; Bishnauth 20/4; Hattikhira 14/12; Naga Hills 11/4.

Debentures:—(1907) (1-4-1937) Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 98/12 small lot:—A. P.

BRITISH GOVT. THANK ROOSEVELT

President's Message Encouraging

RUGBY, May 24.

The British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Ronald Lindsay to-day delivered the following reply to President Roosevelt's recent message:—

"His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom read with much appreciation the message which the President of the United States addressed to heads of all the countries participating in the Disarmament and Economic Conferences on 16th May.

His Majesty's Government feel that the action which President Roosevelt has taken in addressing this message to peoples of the world is of the highest importance and well calculated to further the aim of which His Majesty's Government has striven to secure namely, the success of the World Conferences. They entirely share the President's view that on the successful outcome of these Conferences hang the future happiness, and prosperity of the world.

BRITISH PLAN.

They are all the more encouraged by the President's message, because he places in his programme as a first step to the adoption of the Draft Disarmament Convention presented to the Disarmament Conference by the Prime Minister on 16th March last.)

His Majesty's Government see in this the earnest intention of the United States' Government to collaborate at Geneva in pressing the general adoption of this draft convention as a whole.

His Majesty's Government believe for their part that if this can be attained, the result would be the restoration of confidence between nations of the world, and that in this way the best preparation would be made for the vital decisions which the moneary and economic conferences would be called upon to take."

Replies from Governments of the British Dominions have also been delivered to the President.—B.O.W.

CEREBRAL MALARIA IN COMILLA

COMILLA, May 21.

Cerebral malaria has broken out in an epidemic form in the town and in the mofussil and several cases have proved fatal.—A.P.

GOLD FLIGHT GOING STRONG

Foreign Trade Of Bombay Shows Fall In April

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay imports and exports for the month of April 1933 amounted to Rs. 11.66 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 78.61 lakhs or over 6 per cent, as compared with the figures for the corresponding months of the previous year but a rise of Rs. 2.07 crores, or over 21 per cent, as compared with those for April 1931.

The fall of Rs. 78.61 lakhs is due to smaller arrivals of both merchandise and treasure. Exports of Indian produce and gold showed an improvement.

FALL IN IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 4.17 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 2.39 crores or over 36 per cent from the figures for April 1932 and of Rs. 1.21 crore or over 22 per cent from those for April 1931.

Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 3.97 lakhs as against Rs. 7.88 lakhs in April 1932 and Rs. 8.65 lakhs in April 1931 and those of silver to Rs. 1.07 lakhs as against Rs. 8.81 lakhs and Rs. 25.85 lakhs respectively.

The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs. 1,17,86,003 (of which Rs. 14,53,957 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,29,18,989 in April 1932 and Rs. 1,35,95,069 in March 1933.

INCREASED EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE.

Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 2.75 crores showing an improvement of Rs. 1.43 crores of 169 per cent as compared with the figures for April 1932 but a fall of Rs. 85.65 lakhs of nearly 20 per cent as compared with those for April 1931. The improvement of Rs. 1.43 crores is almost entirely due to larger shipments of raw cotton (24,434 tons and Rs. 1.43 crore). There were noticeable increases in the shipments of myrabolams (Rs. 2.8 lakhs) and raw wool (nearly one half million lbs. and Rs. 1.63 lakhs). On the other hands noticeable decreases were recorded under grain, pulse and flour (2,211 tonsand Rs. 3.67 lakhs) hides and skins—raw and tanned (Rs. 2.48 lakhs) and seeds (Rs. 1.38 lakhs though the quantity shipped was larger by 2,264 tons).

MORE GOLD GOES OUT.

Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 4.54 crores against Rs. 4.23 crore in April 1932 and nil in April 1931 and those of silver at Rs. 5,942 against Rs. 51,405 and nil respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 1.4 lakh and Rs. 10,51 lakhs respectively to Rs. 14.98 lakhs.—A. P.

CHINA TO SUPPRESS POPPY CULTIVATION

GENEVA, May 24.

The announcement that China was undertaking detailed inquiry with the object of eradicating illicit manufacture of opium derivatives was made by Mr. Victor Hoo, Chinese Representative, at a meeting of the Opium Commission. He said that his Government would thereafter evolve a comprehensive plan for the practical and more effective enforcement of laws so as to suppress poppy cultivation and sale and use of opium and its manufactured products.—Reuter.

GIRL GUIDES' RALLY AT DEVKA

(From A Correspondent.)

DEVKA, May 22.

Weather for the past fortnight is very capricious over here. It is at times raining hard and at times drizling. One does not know what to expect the next day. There was however good sunshine yesterday. Visitors here are in a fix on seeing the monsoon setting so soon. Almost all bungalows are full, including hotels.

A camp of Girl Guides had put up here at the old bungalow of Mr. Dhanbhura. They gave a rally on Sunday evening, when they invited all visitors here who were much pleased with their rally. Their programme consisted of music (both English and Indian), dancing, Garba, Campfire, etc. which evoked much praise and applause from the audience.

After the function was over the Chief of the Girl Guides thanked the guests in appropriate terms. Mr. Ardeshir Edalji Bengali thereafter, on behalf of the visitors, thanked the Girl Guides and congratulated the Chief on their fine display.

After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.

Ootacamund, May 24.—It is presumed that there will not be much delay in filing the charge sheet against Nityananda and other accused of attempt to murder a railway sub-Inspector on the Erode Station platform.—A.P.

KUOMINTANG G ETS STRONGER

Nationalist Organisation Is Now Firmly In Saddle In N. China

The swift moving events following the Japanese military occupation of Jehol Province have resulted in a sudden termination of the long current anti-Kuomintang revolt in North China. The Kuomintang or Nationalist Party in China which is the only legal political organization in the country again is firmly in the saddle in North China.

With the passing from the political scene of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the assumption of control in his stead by Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek the Kuomintang through its local branches or Tangpu again is articulate in North China. Kuomintang officials are conspicuous in public and governmental affairs. The anti-Kuomintang demonstrations by students and anti-Kuomintang erpressions in the Chinese press, which were frequent under the regime of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, now appear to belong to the past.

LOSS OF JEHOL.

The re-emergence of the Kuomintang in North China became most conspicuous when, following the loss Jehol Province, the Party leaders published a manifesto urging that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek be reappointed as Commander-in-Chief of China's Land, Sea and Air Forces. General resigned this post just prior to the Sino-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai in 1932. Since then his power as a military commander and his position as the dominating influence in the Nanking Government have been notably strengthened. In his sphere of influence between the Great Wall and the Yangtze River General Chiang is virtual Dictator, a fact which is recognized by the Kuomintang in its demand that he be reappointed to his former legal status as Supreme Commander. The policies inaugurated in North China since General Chiang assumed responsibility are being carried out by the Kuomintang Party organs appear as controlling factors in the appointment of officials, in the exercise of telegraph censorship and in the organization of bodies charged with disseminating information and propaganda.

GRASPED POWER.

To what extent the rule of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang will be permanent in North China is not yet evident. By a swift and courageous stroke General Chiang grasped the power once held by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and his followers and while resentment smoulders in the camp of the fallen there have been no outward signs of opposition by force to the new regime—which has been sufficiently far-sighted to give its officials four divisions of Nanking troops with which to back up their activities.

Evidence of the new lease on life which the Kuomintang has taken in North China is to be found at the Peiping District Kuomintang Headquarters. Always there is great activity there and the officials attached to Headquarters never have been busier. Largely are they concerned with welcoming outstanding Kuomintang leaders coming from Nanking, Shanghai and other strongholds of the Nationalist Party throughout the country.

The strike of bidi workers which commenced last week at Nagpur ended on Tuesday, Seth Ramkrishna Ramnath, factory owner having conceded workers' demand for enhancement of rate per 1,000 'bidis' by one anna. The compromise which was effected on Monday was endorsed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the 'Bidi' Mazdur Sangh, and workers resumed work this morning.

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"Bombay Chronicle"

PANICKY FRANCE

Daladier Has Declared War On Pacificism In View Of Nazi Militarist Activities

The French Government, alarmed, at the military propaganda of the Nazis in Germany, has declared war on Pacifism in France.

Details were revealed to-day of a secret circular addressed by the French Home Office to the Prefects of every department in the country.

In it they are called upon to cooperate with the military authorities in stamping out Pacifism as a "menace to national defence."

Simultaneously, M. Daladier, who is French War Minister as well as Premier, has addressed a similar circular to the military commanders throughout France.

The secret circulars have been prompted by a growing number of incidents in which groups of men up and down the country have refused to be mobilised in case of war.

CIRCULAR.

The Home Office circular runs: "I have the honour to call your attention to the development of a campaign in favour of conscientious objectors, and tending to encourage the refusal of military duty for ostensibly moral reasons.

This movement embraces the most different circles—Free-thinkers Protestant associations, and certain Catholics who reprove Nationalism as 'the cause of war' and contrary to the spirit of Christianity.

PACIFIST ASSOCIATIONS

"It includes pacifist associations such as the International League of Youth against war and the International Order of Good Templars, who believe that the refusal to manufacture or carry arms is the best means of averting war, and civil servants of the Education and other ministries who have expressed their sympathy for recently convicted conscientious objectors.

"In transmitting to me this information, the War Minister points out the serious effect that such a propaganda has had on young soldiers, reservists, and even reservist officers.

"I should be obliged if you would pursue in collaboration with the military authorities of your Department the struggle against this dangerous propaganda."

RUN OVER BY A LORRY

Motor Cleaner Crushed To Death

A inquest was held on Wednesday by the City Coroner over the body of one Baboo, a Mahomedan motor-lorry cleaner aged 28 who died on Tuesday morning as the result of a motor accident.

It appears that the deceased was standing on the left front mudguard of a lorry which was proceeding from Shed No. 14 to Shed No. 15 inside the Victoria Dock. Suddenly the left front wheel of the lorry got into a pothole in the road receiving a severe jolt, and the deceased was violently flung down from his perch on to the road. He fell just beneath the lorry and was run over by its rear left wheel. When the driver stopped the lorry he found the deceased severely injured, and he expired soon after.

The jury returned a verict of accidental death, caused by multiple injuries received when he was run over by a motor lorry.

Reports of May Day celebrations have been received from various centres in the moffusil. Public meetings were held at which resolutions were passed appealing to Government to provide employment for workless labourers, eliminate distinctions of caste and religion in public records and declare May 1st a public holiday every year.—A. P.

JAPANESE CRY AGAINST ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

They See "Ottawa" In Them And Allege They Are Against Spirit Of World Economic Conference

Under the caption "Indo-Japan Trade Crisis," the "Bochi Shimbun", writes:—

The British Government suddenly notified Japan of its intention to abrogate the Indo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of the past 30 years' standing so as to deny Japanese goods the most favoured nation treatment. The British authorities thereby apparently want to enforce the Ottawa Agreement concluded last summer and to check entrance of Japanese goods.

The Indo-Japanese trade has witnessed a marked development of late years. Japan's export last year registered an advance by 75 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, the aggregate total reaching 190,000,000 yen. With the inevitable contraction of the Sino-Japanese trade of late, India is the greatest customer of this country next only to the United States. Japan's cotton yarn and rayon find particularly important market in that country.

In view, of such closely bound commercial relations of this country with India, the present British decision on the exclusion of Japanese goods from the Indian market simply confounds the Japanese comprehension.

GROWING TRADE.

The Indo-Japanese commercial intercourse has been on the annual growth since the Japan-China War. Japan purchasing from India an immense quantity of raw cotton and the latter importing cotton yarn, cotton textiles and grocery. Japan's export to India the year before last amounted to 110,000,000 yen and India's export to this country to 133,000,000 yen. The Indo-Japanese trade has almost always been marked by a favourable balance on the part of India with the only exception of last year when Japan's export exceeded her import by 700,000 yen.

The Indian Government, attributing such an advance of Japan's export to the exchange slump, resorted to the extreme measure of abrogating the commercial treaty under the name of home industry protection, without so much as making preliminary diplomatic negotiations. It is little wonder under these circumstances that the step taken by the British Government has not a little excited the Japanese public.

TARIFFS ALREADY HIGH.

To express our views frankly, there is no strong reason justifying the present Indian Government policy of going to the extrimity of abrogating the commercial treaty for levying higher taxes upon Japanese goods The tariffs now in force in India are already high enough for Japanese goods without resorting to such as anti-dumping taxes. For cotton piece is now subject to 50 per cent. and rayon to 114 per cent, duties. Low exchange rates means high cost of materials and therefore high wages which in turn detract much from the profits realisable from advance of export brought about through exchange slump. To subject Japanese goods to higher taxes in disregard of this fact must, therefore, be entirely unreasonable.

The next point to be considered by the British Government is the Japan's position in the British foreign trade. During the past five years Japan's export to Britain average 331,500,000 yen per annum as against her import from that country annually aggregating 510,000,000 yen. Japan is the greatest customer of India, and Australia as importer of raw cotton and wool. This fact must be well known to the British authorities and demonstrates the impropriety of the present British attempt to impose a prohibitive tariff upon Japanese goods in utter disregard of such circumstances.

JAPAN AS BEST CUSTOMER.

The Indian spinning industry is so undeveloped on account of climatic and other handicaps that it would be practically impossible to compete with Japanese spinning. The Indian people have thus been enjoying benefits from import of cheap Japanese goods. It is by no means a wise policy and is highly against the economic principle to seek protection of the Indian industry at the expense of the multitudes' welfare.

It is a fact that the Lancashire product suffered a bitter defeat on the Indian market, but that is only because of higher productive cost and other handicaps characterizing the British outputs as compared with the Japanese goods. Britain seems to be attempting to seek the comedy of the situation by means of prohibitive tariffs instead of trying to remove the above fundamental weak points. The impropriety and unfairness of the policy is manifest.

In view of the circumstances above noted, we must take an absolute exception to the proposed initiation of the anti-dumping duties by the Indian Government.

NO RETALIATION.

We do not want to resort to any measures of retaliation because such would only be encouraging the world's economic nationalism which is fraught with the danger of entailing an Imperialistic war. We trust that the British and Indian Governments will easily understand the proper proposition of the Japanese the if they only take the disinterested view of the whole affair.

If the British authorities should proceed with their present improper policy against Japan, the forthcoming economic conference in London would be rendered practically meaningless and the Britain's policy of promoting world peace and improving world's economic prospects would be completely frustrated.

GIRLS HOLD UP PRINCE

Only That May Secure A Good Snap Of Him

Prince George's tour of centres for the unemployed in the Black Country in mail week was crowded with incident

As he walked bareheaded through cheering crowds at Wednesbury to lay the foundation stone of a new porch and offices which unemployed men are building at the school extension two girls asked him to stop for a photograph.

The Prince stopped at once, looked up and smiled while the girls clicked their cameras at him.

Then there was the handshake which, it turned out, helped a school caretaker to win a bet.

Harry Howles is his name, and at the Park-lane allotments the Prince chatted with him about Brussels sprouts.

Suddenly thrusting out his hand, Howles said, "How are you, sir?" The Prince took his hand, shook it, and replied smilingly, "Very well indeed. I hope you have good luck."

As soon as the Prince had left him Howles shouted, "I have won 10s. is a certain gentleman saw that." He had made a bet with a prominent worker for the unemployed that the would shake hands with the royal visitor.

At Darlaston the Prince outographed a cake stand made out of orange boxes by unemployed men which is to be sold for an occupational centre fund.

Going on to Bilston he chatted to wives of some unemployed who were mending garments and making rugs.

In a cobblers' shop he was greeted with "Good evening your Royal Highness" in a shrill voice from a doll in the lap of a ventriloquist, Mr. Tom Hickel, an unemployed cobbler.

"What do you call him?" asked the Prince. "Joseph, sir, said Mr. Hickel, who made the model himself, but the doll protested "No, my name is Joey: they only call me Joseph on Sundays."

Ajmer, May 22.—The Gujaratis of Ajmer mustered strong yesterday in the afternoon in Gujarati Mala to bid farewell to Mr. Nathalal S. Dave, the Baroda State Accountant, on the eve of his transfer from here to Baroda after a long stay of 23 years at this place.

SIMON'S DUAL POLICY

Roars At Soviet, But Is Silent About Arrests In Germany

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

In connection with Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon's declaration in reply to Mr. Frederick Seymour Cocks, Labourite's inquiry in the House of Commons regarding the arrest and imprisonment of a British subject in Berlin, the "Izvestia" writes:—

"The U.S.S.R. arrested several British subjects and presented to them a definite accusation which was published in newspapers, whereas the German Fascists arrested a British subject without promulgating the same, confining themselves to vague charges about preparation of high treason. How does the British Foreign Ministry react to these two events? They question the charges of the U.S.S.R. proclaimed in advance while the unfounded accusation of the German Fascists are regarded as deserving of confidence. The arrest of British citizens in the U.S.S.R. calls forth an immediate groundless protest accompanied by threats, while the British Foreign Secretary considers it superfluous to protest against the arrest in Germany. There is no difficulty in seeing that two measures and two tactics exist in the British Foreign Office; one for Germany and another for the Soviet Union.

"We are not in the least inclined to suggest to England these or those tactics against Germany. This matter interests us merely as one new and sufficiently striking illustration of the fact that anti-Soviet campaign in England in connection with the trial of Metropolitan Vickers' employees and measures intended by the British Government are dictated by motives having nothing in common with the interests of the defendants, the British subjects on trial. The British Government is acceding to the desires of anti-Soviet circles and has made use of this trial in order to frustrate trade relations with the U.S.S.R. and open a course of anti-Soviet policy."

CHINESE REDS MUST GO, SAYS CHIANG

Declaring that the suppression of Communist bandits within the country must precede the resistance against the Japanese, General Chiang Kai-shek delivered an important speech on April 11 before the military conference now in session at Nanchang, Kiangsi Province.

He emphasised that it was impossible to successfully resist the Japanese before the Communist elements rampant in many parts of the country were exterminated and that all national resources should be mobilized to stamp them out in the shortest possible time. "Any one who misleads the people by meaningless anti-Japanese propaganda," he said, "shall be dealt with severely."

General Chiang Kai-shek stated that he did not take a pessimistic view of the present situation but that he feared moral corruption might undermine the nation. "The salvation of the country depends entirely upon perfect self-government and every member of the country should unite in dealing with the enemies within and without," he concluded.

BEDROOM STEEPLE CHASE

A chauffeur living in a large house in Liverpool woke up one day, reached for his cup of tea —and found a monkey beside him.

He could not believe his sleepy eyes. But the monkey jumped, and so did he.

An exciting bedroom steeplechase followed.

Round and round the room, over bed and chairs they sped, the monkey winning by a long tail and darting up the chimney.

The man stuffed the chimney with cloth, and dashing on to the roof blocked the chimney there also.

Officials of the Zoo, from which the monkey had escaped, arrived and unblocking the chimney on the roof, waited for the monkey to appear.

Like a flash a dark object suddenly darted out. It was the monkey, covered in soot, and it jumped on to the next roof.

A gun was fired to frighten it down, but a pellet entered the monkey's leg and it is now in hospital.

ORIENTAL SCHOLAR COMMITS SUICIDE

He Was Compulsorily Retired By Nazis Because He Was Jew

BERLIN, April 28.

Professor Jacobsen, of Marburg University, where he was the authority on Indo-Germanic languages, threw nimself in front of a train and was killed instantly on April 28. He had been retired by the Minister of Education on the ground that he was a Jew, and, it is stated, had been greatly depressed regarding the future.

Herr Martin Carbe, a well-known German journalist, committed suicide at Ascona, in Switzerland, where he has been staying. He was for many years manager of the "Berliner Tageblatt" and afterwards joined the "Vossische Zeitung", and had recently been dismissed because he was a Jew. He had been in Ascona about four weeks.

The "purging" of the universities continues methodically says a Berlin telegram. A long list of professors granted "leave of absence" is published in the newspapers and contains several well-known names such as Dr. Georg Schuemann, director of the State College of Music.

The dismissed professors are not all Jews, but several of them are known to have Socialistic or Liberal leanings, which is a crime in the present-day Germany.

Twenty-two professors have been dismissed from the Berlin University and nine from the Cologne University. The former include the eminent cancer specialist Ferdinand Blumenthal; the tuberculosis specialist Franz Friedmann; the Celtic expert Julius Pokorny, and the Orientalist Eugen Mittwoch.

The nine professors dismissed from the Cologne University include the eminent Romanist Leo Spitzer.

INDIAN PIG IRON

Japan Stops Competition Between Importers And Local Manufacturers

An important agreement has been reached between pig iron manufacturing interests in and the Kishimoto Shoten, the largest importer of Indian pig iron, to stop petition, following repeated negotiations kept secret from the general public, according to reliable information. It is understood, says the "Japan Times" that the negotiations were made under good advices of Baron Kumakichi Nakashima, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The agreement will be signed formally shortly, the report adds. The principal points of the reported agreement are given as follows:

1. The Kishimoto Company will be appointed an official agent of the Pig Iron Co-operative Distributing Association of Japan.

2. The volume of Japanese pig iron handled by the Company will be limited to about 50,000 tons a year.

3 Importation of Indian pig iron is prohibited in principle, but permission may be given for bringing a certain amount of the product whenever a stock scarcity prevails in this country. The Indian pig iron thus brought, however, shall be distributed through the Co-operative Distributing Association.

4. Regarding the investment of the Kishimoto Shoten in the Buhrn Pig Iron Company which is said to amount to 1,500,000 yens, one-half of the sum will be taken over by the Japan Pig Iron Distribution Association.

45 NEW DOCTORS

Result Of Final L.C.P.S. Examination

Our of 266 students who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held in the current month, the following 45 have passed:—

Mohanlal Vanmalidas Badheka (A), Narayan Gopal Bhade (P), Ganapatrao Shambhu Bhat (P) Shankarprasad Maganlal Bhat (A), Bhalchandra Janardan Bodas (N.M.C.), Kantilal Vallavdas Dalal (A), Ratanlal Vasantrao Dalvi (N.M.C.), Mukundrai Premanand Dav (A), Satya Paul Dhir (N.M.C.), Bhagvatprasad Prabhuprasad Dholakia (P), Vaman Balkrishna Gadre (P), Dinanath Guranditta-mal Goel (I), Sonu Gokhale (Mrs.) (P), Ramachandra Shamacharya Gudi (P), Madhumalati Pandurang Gune (Miss) (P), Vasant Shankar Harip (P), Akku Laxman Kale (Miss) (P), Nasim Gul Khattak (N.M.C.), Ramanlal Chhotalal Kothari (A), Laxman Mahadev Kulkarni (P), Mahadev Ramchandra Lela, (P) Prabhakar Vinayak Mahajan (P), Parkashchandra Ramrakha Mehta (H.S.), Maneklal Amthalal Modi (A), Ramachandra Govind Mujumdar (P), Ghanshamdas Piyaralal Munjal (H.S.), Vinayak Bapujee Naravane (P), Shantaram Ramachandra Nerurkar (N.M.C.), Pankajan Cheruvary Ondan (Miss) (N.M.C.), Madhavi Govind Panikar (Miss) (P), Govardhanbhai Purushothamdas Patel (A), Vishwas Ramchandra Patil (P), Indrasinh Pawar (I), Bherumal Sobhraj Ramchandani (H.S.), Silvano Fortes Rebello (M), Chamanlal Madanchand Sahni (N.M.C.), Santoksingh Mohansingh Sardar (I), Popatlal Mangaldas Shah (A), Dattatraya Ganesh Shiralkar (P), Syed Sariruddin Abdur Razzaq (N.M.C.), Bhalchandra Maganlal Talati (N.M.C.), Idiculay Mathew Thundiathoo (M), Hariharprasad Jagjivandas Trivedi (A), Saubhagyachandra Giriashankar Trivedi (A), Umakant Shamshankar Trivedi (N.M.C.).

Major General Jenning's prize in General Proficiency has been awarded to Santoksingh Mohansingh Sardar of the King Edward Hospital Medical School, Indore.

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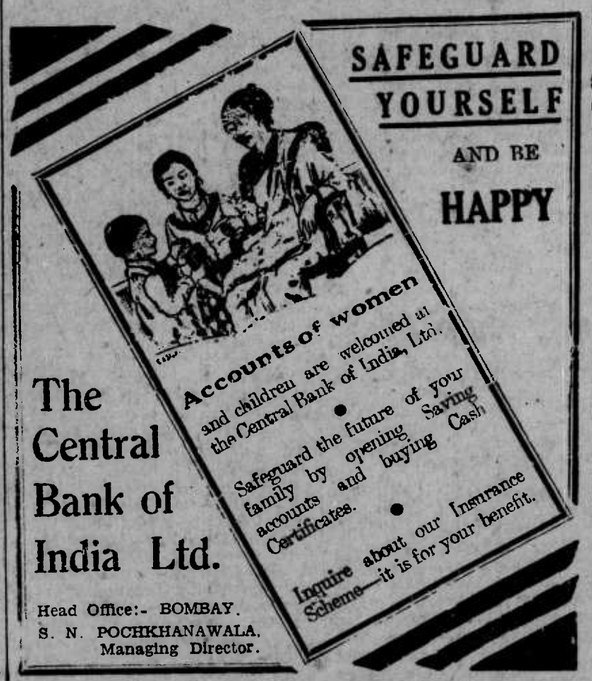
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MURDER WILL OUT!

Finding Of Skeleton After 15 Years Revives Charge

A corpse hidden 15 years ago, now only a bare swetleton was found last April, 23, in a forest near Mainit, Pantobanga. Nueva Ecija, and with it what the constabularly believe is the last link in the chain of circumstances that will lead to the conviction of several persons believed to be responsible for the murder.

Fifteen years ago, in 1918, Hermogenes Gonzales, 50, was murdered and bried by several persons in Mainit. After investigation and the finding of strong circumstantial evidence the constabulary filed murder charges against Crispulo de la Crux, Gregorio Tartanila, Flaviano Uera, Bernardino de Gavia, now justice of the peace of Pantabanga, and Angelo Magtile.

In view, however, of the absence of the corpus delicti, as the corpse could not be found despite intensive search, the provincial fiscal asked that the case against the accused be temporarily dropped.

The case was forgotten, but not by the constabulary. Last April 23, a patrol of three men, one of them one of the original investigators of the case 15 years ago, searching in the Manit forest, discovered the corpse where it was buried so long ago.

The old charge against the alleged murderers, some of them now more than 70 years of age, was revived in court. After a two-day preliminary investigation the case was remanded to the court of the first instance of Nueva Ecija, where the murder charge so long delayed is finally being tried.

ALL MUST MARRY

A Bill to make it obligatory for both men and women to marry before the age of 30 is part of the programme of the Regeneration Party, which is presenting ten candidates in the General Election, says a Sao Paulo ((Brazil) message.

All brides and bridegrooms-to-be would, however, have to pass a stringent medical examination before the ceremony.

Another proposals the Party advocates is the prohibition of birth control.

ROOSEVELT WILL OPEN CHICAGO FAIR

President Roosevelt has tentatively accepted the invitation to open the Chicago Century of Progress exposition on May 27. He may inaugurate the Great Lakes to Gulf waterway on the same day.

Mr. A. S. Higgo, a young South African, has walked 25,000 miles in the past five years. A pair of boots lasts him seven weeks.

Growth Of "Blue Shirt" Movement In Portugal

Aims At Combating Communism : Leader Promises Support To Government In Transforming Country

Fascism—under a new form but Fascism none the less—has laid its hand upon Portugal, the land of sunshine and rich wine. By way of contrast with "Mussolini black" or "Hitler brown" the Portuguese Fascists have adopted "Blue" shirts as a sign of their faith.

Men and women "Blue Shirts" are mustering under the leadership of Sonhor Rolao Preto, a man who bears a striking resemblance to Herr Hitler. Though the movement was born only three months ago, it has swept like a flame through the length and breadth of the country. Its appeal at present as met with the readiest response from the working classes partly, it is said, because the New Constitution falls to satisfy their claims to a fuller franchise —and partly because the already famous Blue Shirt is the blue of the workmen's overalls.

AGAINST COMMUNISM.

The "Blue Shirts" aim not at overthrowing the Government but at strengthening it against Communism and upholding the present system of private enterprise and open competition. Their "official" name is "National Syndicalists." The movement has its daily paper "Revolution," housed in the offices and using the machines of the long defunct Royalist "Monarchia." "Revolution" was lately suspended by the Government for a fortnight following an outspoken criticism of the Press Censorship. The date of republication found the work of going to Press made almost impossible owing to the crowds of enthusiastic supporters mostly eager young men, who besieged the office clamouring for more copies of the leaflets and manifestoes which have carried the aims of the movement through the country. In spite of the suspension, the relationship between the Government and the "Blue Shirts" is quite cordial.

"TO TRANSFORM PORTUGAL."

Asked by Reuters correspondent whether the title "Revolution" was not under the circumstances misleading. Senor Jose de Almeida Carvalho, the editor smiled, "The Revolution," he said, "occurred on the 28th May 1926 when General Carmona became "Military Dictator." Our own particular revolution is revolution of ideas and methods—a continuous and permanent revolution with no thought of any revolutionary act. We stand side by side with the Government for the complete transformation of Portugal."

WOMEN'S SECTIONS.

A Women's Section of the Blue Shirt movement, has formed women's committees in every centre. They too wear the Blue Shirt, and the armlet which bears the same device as the "Flag of National Syndicalism." The symbolism of the device was thus explained by Senhor Carvalho. "Our Flag," he said, "is red as all revolutionary standards have been; but over the red ground is stamped the white Cross of Christ, the device borne on the mainsails of the caravels of our navigators of the XVI century. This combination of symbols defines clearly and distinctly the spiritual aims of Portuguese National Syndicalism."

PRETO, THE TIRELESS.

The acknowledged leader of the movement is Rolao Preto, the son of a landed proprietor from the southern province of Alemtejo. A man of about 45 years of age, youthful in figure and in spirit Senhor Preto is a former leader of the Monarchist Party. Of medium height, spare and wiry of tireless energy and with a ready gift of fervid oratory, he seems impervious to fatigue. His popularity is not confined to the working classes. Many of his old associates in the Monarchist Party have followed him and the Blue Shirts are still further in favour of the Government because Senhor Preto is also a close friend of Senhor Oliveira Salazar, the Prime Minister, the "strong man" of the Government and a Finance Minister whose genius is recognised throughout Europe.—Reuter.

WIFE MARRIES ANOTHER WHILE HUSBAND LIVES

Twenty years after her husband had been reported dead—and ten years after her second "marriage"—a Fleetwood woman has discovered that her first husband is still alive and her second "marriage" a nullity, says a Fleetwood (Lancs) message.

In 1913, Alfred Rhodes, of West Derby, Liverpool, was serving as a seaman and his wife was notified by the steamship owners that he had lost his life in an explosion in the vessel in the Panama Canal.

Shortly afterwards his wife received all his belongings and went into mourning for him.

Mrs. Rhodes had two young children and, in November, 1922, she married a Mr. Louis Eastwood, of North Albert-street, Fleetwood, at Fleetwood parish church.

"Only a few days ago, Mrs. Rhodes had the first inkling that the man was still alive.

He had been seen by relatives in Liverpool. The police satisfied themselves as to his identity.

Mrs. Rhodes and Mr. Eastwood are now living apart.

"I suppose we shall have to await developments now," Mr. Eastwood said. "It is a terrible business, but I am trying to make the best of it."

Mr. Eastwood said he was quite willing to re-marry Mrs. Rhodes if a divorce could be obtained.

Mrs. Rhodes, who is now living in rooms in Fleetwood, was in great distress.

"I have not seen my first husband for 20 years," she said, "and if I met him in the street, I would not be able to recognise him."

SIR NIGEL PLAY-FAIR REBELS

Famous Actor-Manager Joins Trade Union

Sir Nigel Playfair, the famous actor-manager, has "surrendered" to British Equity!

This surprise was sprung on the theatrical world, and comes almost on the heels of the attempt to get Mr. George Robey within the ranks of this trade union organisation for the stage.

Candour is obviously one of the outstanding qualities of Sir Nigel's character.

In a letter to Mr. Godfrey Tearle accompanying a signed form of application for membership, he utters the warning that until the rules are altered:

"I personally join your society with the fullest intention of exercising every trick of rebellious intrigue that I can think of.

"I shall corrupt the very young and intimidate the very old, and, unsuitable though I am in figure and personality to the role, I shall generally be the serpent that is cherished in your bosom."

Mr. Tearle has replied expressing appreciation of Sir Nigel's action in joining Equity.

"My real hatred is reserved for the rigid and unalterable rule of the closed shop," Sir Nigel had written. He wants the rules "altered so that genuine conscientious objectors are freely allowed to work side by side with genuine supporters of Equity."

JAP-SOVIET CONCILIATION

Jt. Committee To Settle Disputes In Far East

TOKIO (By Mail)

Japan has proposed to Russia the organization of a permanent Japanese Manchoukuo - Soviet joint committee aiming at a peaceful settlement of any future issues that might arise to injure the relationship of the three countries, says a Tokio message.

It was learned that Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Hachiro Arita broached the suggestion to Ambassador Irya Yulenev.

The latter was reported to have stated that Russia had no objection to the principle suggested, and requested that the Japanese government draft a concrete plan.

Arita conferred with Foreign Minister Yasuya Uchida on the subject and following a conference with the war office it was decided to go ahead with the program.

How near the plan will be to the non-aggression pact which Russia has proposed to Japan remained to be seen as the plan unfolds.

It will embody a further tacit recognition of Manchoukuo by Russia.

News of the proposal came as dispatches from Moscow disclosed that Maxim Litvinoff, Russian foreign commissar, discussed the possibility of selling the Russian rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway to Japan.

Details were not disclosed, but it was understood negotiations would soon shift to Tokyo.

The Chinese Eastern Railway was built by Russian capital and owned jointly by Russia and China.

THE BONE OF CONTENTION

Under the terms of the Sino-Russian agreement of 1924, China had the option ultimately of acquiring the Soviet rights in the C. E. R.

The Manchoukuo government assumed the Chinese rights in the railway when the Manchoukuo regime was established.

The C. E. R. has been a constant source of trouble between Russia and Japan during the course of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, and remains as the principal issue whereon a Russo-Japanese conflict might develop.

Sale of the road to Japan would clear this off the slate and greatly diminish the chances of such a struggle developing along the Manchurian-Siberian border.

CAILLAUX WANTS COMPLETE CANCELLATION

A new appeal for the complete cancellation of all debts owed from peoples to peoples is made by former Finance Minister Caillaux in "Le Capital."

"The interest of all nations of the New World as of the Old World commands the definitive cancellation of the debts between peoples which have been one of the cause of the gigantic disarray.

"Good sense orders the drowning in a vast economic and financial arangement of what remains of these extravagant remittances which statesmen with vision should never have permitted to assume such importance and to last so long after the world conflict."

He resumes the American arguments on why the debts should be paid and the French arguments for cancellation, and makes an appeal to Anglo-Saxon fairplay for a new deal on these grounds:

"Admit, what is the strict truth that you pushed and constrained your former associates in the World War to sacrifice to the vanquished 90 per cent. of thier credits due. Agree that they have thus the right to turn to you for a new and similar annulation."

DRUG REACHES IN TIME

Cables have been flashing across the Atlantic to save the life of a little girl of ten, who is lying dangerously ill in the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, W.C.

Only one particular drug could revitalise her wasted blood cells—and that drug is manufactured only in Philadelphia.

The hospital authorities immediately cabled for supplies to be rushed over by the first ship leaving the United States. Within a few hours the answer came that a small supply of the drug could be obtained from the Philadelphia firm's London agent.

A car sped to the agent's offices, and the child received her first injection of Nucleotide K.96. There was soon a marked improvement in her condition.

IOWA FARMERS NEARLY HANG JUDGE

Enraged At His Foreclosure Decrees, They Seize And Tar Him And String Him To Tree

Le Mars (Iowa) correspondent of the "Chicago Herald Tribune" in a message dated April 26 writes:—Martial law has been proclaimed in this little farming community, seat of Plymouth County, by Governor Dan W. Turner. Troops are patrolling the streets and police are seeking leaders who, using methods of torture reminiscent of the Ku Kluk Klan, tried to intimidate a judge whose duty was to pass on suits to foreclose on mortgages.

"If we let this go unpunished, we might as well dissolve the Government," the Governor said today.

With 200 State troopers in the town, there are 700 farmers patrolling it also, armed with pitchforks, shotguns and other weapons. For three days they have prevented authorities from carrying out eviction orders at the farm of Ed Durband, as the result of a mortage foreclosure which Judge Charles Bradley granted.

AROUSED THEIR FURY.

Judge Bradley was the victim of the farmers' wrath. He has had to pass on a long series of mortgage cases, and so aroused the fury of the sons of the soil by his verdicts that they took the law into their own hands.

A huge throng of masked farmers entered his court here while it was in session, and ringleaders seized the Judge, dragged him outside, and pushed him into a truck. He was blindfolded and taken to a crossroads half a mile out of town, crowned with a greasy hub cap.

There the farmers took his pants off, smeared him with black axle grease, rubbed dirt into it and then asked him to promise not to give any more adverse decisions against farmers on mortgage foreclosure cases.

The Judge refused. "I must do my duty," he said. "Kill me if you like, but you can do no more!"

'Now we're going to hang you," announced one of the ringleaders.

A rope noose was slipped round the judge's neck and passed over a tree. He was hauled off the ground and held till he fainted. He revived soon after being lowered, but once more declined to promise what his tormentors demanded.

Taking him to a telegraph pole, the farmers threw a rope over one of its crosspieces and the leader commanded: "Now, Judge, say your prayers! Pray for yourself and the farmers."

"I will do that gladly," Judge Bradley replied; and, kneeling down, uttered a prayer: "O Lord, I pray Thee, do justice to all men."

The farmers, deeply religious by nature, were sobered by his simple prayer, and while some crept silently away others removed the bonds which held his arms, the bandage from his eyes and the rope that had cut into his neck, leaving him free, but physically exhausted.

OATH EXACTED.

At other places the farmers had visited mortgage attorneys and compelled them to kneel and kiss the American flag while swearing publicly that they would bring no more foreclosure actions.

At Durband's farm, where a patrol has been kept for three days to prevent foreclosure and eviction, farmers guard the roads, keep newspapermen from approaching, and have driven sheriffs away. Sheriffs have been warned that they had better stay at home from now on.

Feeling is intense, and there is some doubt whether the state troops, many of whom are farmers and sons of farmers, would obey an order to fire on the militant agrarians. Farmers complain bitterly that the prices they get for their products will not even allow for the payments to which they pledged themselves in the times of prosperity, much less pay present taxes or meet interest on funds they obtained for planting crops and hiring harvest help. They are impatient over the delays at Washington and demand quick revision of loans and interest.

JAPAN'S NATIONAL DEBTS MOUNT UP

Japan's National debts at the end of March, as announced by the Finance Department, are as follows:—

(In 1,000 yen.)

Internal Loans	5,663,753
Foreign Loans	1,390,441
Total	7,054,195

The aggregate total showed an increase of approximately 312,729,000 yen over the figure for the end of February.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Shaukat Ali arrived in Bombay this morning by the Kathiawar Mail, after leaving the Maharaja of Alwar at Abu Road. He was received at the station by Maulana Irfan, Secretary of the Khilafat Committee.

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1933

FRANCE STICKS TO HER GUNS

Re-Armament Claim In Disarmament Parleys

FRESH CRISIS DEVELOPS AT GENEVA

GENEVA, May 23.

A fresh crisis has arisen in the Disarmament Conference as a result of M. Paul Boncour, in the course of discussion of Article 22, relating to the destruction of tanks and large guns, declaring that the French Government would never agree to reduction. while their claims with regard to security and control of the standardisation of arms were unfulfilled.

General Nadolny, thereupon, is reported to have declared that Germany would be compelled to withdraw her acquescence of the Plan.

He believed that Sir John Simon would get in touch with the French and try to reach an understanding.

There was another dramatic incident in the afternoon, Tewfik Rushdi Bey asked for the abolition of the Straits clauses in the Lausanne Treaty, and said that Turkey claimed her right to rearm the fortifications of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles with heavy guns, and suggested the establishment of a Commission consisting of riverine countries, such as the Black Sea, Mediterranean, United States, and Japan to examine the question.

M. Boncour pointed out that the General Commission was incompetent to revise the treaties, but it agreed to circulate the Turkish resolution.—Reuter.

SINO-JAPANESE TRUCE

Agreement Reached After Prolonged Negotiations

PEIPING, May 23.

The negotiations which resulted in a temporary Sino-Japanese truce, began yesterday evening and continued the whole night long and the most part of to-day.

The chief Chinese delegate was Huangfu, "sworn" brother of General Chiang Kai Shek.

As a result of the agreement, tension has visibly eased.—Reuter.

Cars of Motorists, who metat the W. I. A. A. to protest against Tolls, parked in Marine Lines.

AMMUNITION IN COLLEGE HOSTEL

Delhi Police Recover 147 Cartridges

NEW DELHI, May 24.

On receipt of a telephonic request from the Principal, the Police went to St. Stephen's College and removed 147 rifle cartridges from a room in the College Hostel.

The College authorities are surprised as to how the cartridges found their way into the Hostel.—A.P.

PRINTING PRESSES SEARCHED

Delhi Police Remove Type

NEW DELHI, May 24.

Two of a series of searches in connection with red leaflets were carried out yesterday by the Criminal Investigation Department at the Rama Printing Press and Jangra Brahmin Press.

It is reported that the police removed cases of English type from both the Presses.—A.P.

HE WHO OBEYS CAN COMMAND

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, May 22

"One who can obey can command well," said Mr. B. T. Paranjape, Lieut. 11th Maratha Regiment, Belgaum (I. T. F.) in course of his lecture on the subject of Military training delivered yesterday morning before the cadets of the Physical Training Camp conducted by the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal at Amraoti.

"Obedience, discipline, sacrifice and comradeship are the main factors essential for receiving military training," observed Mr. Paranjape, "and even if we do not possess arms, large scale organisations on the lines of the Civic Defence Force conducted by the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal can be effected."

GENERAL ADVISER TO U. S. TREASURY

Professor Sprague Appointed

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The American Professor Oliver Sprague, Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Bank of England now in America has accepted the post of executive assistant to Mr. Woodin, United States' Secretary of the Treasury.

Professor Sprague will act as general adviser to the United States Treasury on finance, international exchange of money and stabilisation.—Reuter.

SUBASH BOSE GRANTED PASSPORT

LONDON, May 24.

It is understood that the British Consul at Vienna has informed Mr. Subhas Bose that he will be given a passport for Germany, for treatment at the Black Forest, Sanatorium, for which he had applied to the India Office.

In a leter to a Bengali friend in London Mr. Bose states that he is going to Germany within two or three weeks, and adds that he is somewhat better and the pain is less acute, though it is still recurring.—Reuter.

MEAD'S FIRST CENTURY

Hammond Plays Sparkling Game

LONDON, May 23.

Mead to-day scored his first century of the season in 2 hours and 10 minutes. He took 105 minutes to reach his individual 50, and during his stay at the wickets for 3 hours and 25 minutes he hit four boundaries and gave no chances.

Hammond played confident cricket for 2 hours and gave an exhibition of a rare variety of strokes. He hit one four. Gloucester lost their last 6 wickets for 18 runs.

Notts were 184 for four wickets and hurricane hitting by Larwood and Walker added 128 runs in 55 minutes. Walker, whose innings lasted 3 hours and 40 minutes, hit eighteen four's, and Larwood hit one 6 and eight boundaries.

FRANCO-POLISH TENSION

Four Power Pact Scares Little Entente

BUSY NEGOTIATIONS

Central European States Threaten New Orientation Of Policy

GENEVA, May 23.

Poland and the Little Entente are much alarmed at reports of the imminence of the signature to the Four Power Pact. Polish representatives at Geneva and Paris had long interviews with the French authorities, and the Polish Foreign Minister had a talk with the French Ambassador at Warsaw.

It is understood that representatives of the Little Entente have also made a very pressing representation to Paris.

It is reported that there is considerable tension between France on the one hand, and Poland and the Little Entente on the other.

The Four Power Pact if concluded, will probably be followed by a new orientation of policy of the Central European States.—Reuter.

FOUR POWER PACT NOT SIGNED

Negotiations Held Up In Rome

PARIS, May 23.

The new draft of the Four Power Treaty has not yet been received by the French Government from Rome. Two questions appear to be holding up negotiations.

The first is the duration of the Pact. Germany is wanting five years and other Powers ten. The second is the manner in which the treaty revision will be skimmed over.

It is proposed to call it a Re-examination Treaty or Renewal Treaty.

No final agreement apparently has yet been reached on these points.—Reuter.

SIX YEARS LATE FOR WEDDING

ADELAIDE, (By Mail).

Mr. Otto Jreanning, the wireless officer of the motorship Astoria, is a bridegroom who is six years of late for his own wedding.

He left Denmark seven years' ago when the Astoriaa took to the sea on its maiden voyage. As he told his fiancee in Denmark, he promised to return in the Spring for the wedding.

But the Astoria is only now taking him back to Denmark, ending its seven years' maiden voyage.

It is taking wheat from Wallaroo to Shanghai and expects to be in Denmark in June.—Reuter.

NEW AUSTIN STOLEN

Thief Fools Watchman

OWNER'S SURPRISE

Police Recover Car Near Foundling Home

A brand new Austin Car parked near the Bombay Gymkhana, Waudby Road was stolen early on Wednesday morning while the owner was engaged in a game of tennis a hundred yards away.

Two hours later the car was discovered lying deserted near the Foundling Home, Byculla.

This is the sixth car theft committed in the city during the last fortnight and the culprits have so far managed to escape detection.

DARING THIEF

To-day's theft concerned a car belonging to Capt. Walters attached to the medical staff of St. George's Hospital.

He drove to the Bombay Gymkhana at about 6-30 a.m. and on returning an hour later was surprised to find his car missing.

The Hawaidar at the Gymkhana gate had kept a wary eye on the car most of the time, but on his leaving the place to enter the Club for a few minutes the theft was committed. The man did not notice any person or persons loitering in the vicinity of the vehicle.

Capt. Walters communicated with the Esplanade Police and a description of the stolen car was immediately flashed to police stations in the city and suburbs.

ABANDONED.

At 8-30 a. m. one Mr. Noel Farrant, walking along Rebsch Street, saw the car stationed opposite the Foundling Home.

His first impression was that it had been parked there by its owner, but when he saw the car unattended for some time he drove it to the nearest police station.

From there the vehicle was despatched to the Esplanade Police and after finger prits had been searched for by the finger print experts, it was returned to its owner.

STEPNEY MISSING

As in several similar thefts recently, the stephney wheel and some tools were found missing by Capt. Walters.

EYE GLASSES ARE UNSIGHTLY

Japanese Girls Warned

TOKIO, (By Mail).

Young women who wear spectacles have a professional handicap here.

The Isotan Department Store, which is to be opened at Shinjuku in May, has asked the Municipal Employment Bureau to supply 700 sales girls. But none will be accepted who have bobbed hair or wear spectacles.

It was explained that eye-glasses were an unsightly spectacle.—Reuter.

LLOYD'S TRAGIC STORY

Relates His Tales Of Bankruptcy

ORPHANS OF STORM

Churchill Does Not Blame Party Leaders, But Only Accuses Them

LONDON, May 24.

"Orphans of the storm under the frown of the Constitution" was the description Mr. Winston Churchill applied to himself and Lord Lloyd when they were the principal guests at the Licensed Victuallers Protection Association banquet last night.

Mr. Churchill said that he believed that in the very near future we would see a great and enormous change in the whole policy of the Government with regard to India. He would not blame the eminent men who were pursuing the present Indian policy and whose qualities and ideals they all admired, but he challenged them when they presumed to use the Party machine against the wish of almost every representative of the Conservative Association of the country.

Lord Lloyd said that throughout the country eveybody was thinking about India because they were beginning to realise that we faced one of the greatest political tragedies which had ever confronted us in the East.

We would accept the 1919 Acts but he did not believe that responsible self-government could ever succeed in Eastern countries. The story of self-government for India was a tragic one.

There was no municipality in India which did not crash into bankruptcy again and again during the last few years.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE DRAW AGAINST MIDDLESEX

Northants Beat Glamorgan By 9 Wickets

LONDON, May 23.

WARWICKSHIRE vs. LANCASHIRE:—Lancashire won on the first innings. Lancashire 485 for 8 declared. Warwich 314 (Santall 101), and following on 177 for 3 wickets. (Croom 59, Bates 61 not out).

HAMPSHIRE vs. SURREY:—Surrey won on the first innings. Surrey 506. Hampshire 305, and following on 334 for five (Arnold 74, Mead 109 not out).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE vs. GLAMORGAN:—Northampton won by 9 wickets. Glamorgan 249 and 226 (Dyson 51). Northants 382 for 7, declared, and 94 for 1.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY vs. MIDDLESEX:—The match ended in a draw. Cambridge 247 and 291 (Lister 68, Wilcox 95 not out; Durston 5 wickets for 74). Middlesex 260 and 186 for 8.—Reuter's Special.

Mahatma's Amazing Reserve Powers

Spends Quiet Night And General Condition Is Satisfactory, Despite Weakness

POONA, May 24.

"Excepting for growing weakness, there is absolutely no complication whatever as we all anticipated in the beginning" said Dr. Phatak, who has been attending on Mahatma Gandhi since the commencement of the fast.

The doctor added that "with the substitution of Sinhagad spring water, the nausea has been completely checked, as a result of which Gandhiji has been enabled to drink more than the prescribed quantity of water, which will alone keep his system free from poison.

The following official Bulletin has been issued from Parnakuti at 8 this morning.

"Mahatma Gandhi spent a quiet night. He is growing weaker, but his general condition otherwise continues to be the same."—A.P.

PULSE QUITE SATISFACTORY

POONA, May 24.

"He is very weak." This was the remark on the lips of all those attending on Mahatma Gandhi as one by one they emerged this morning from "Parnakuti" after performing their respective duties.

Dr. Roy, who since the commencement of this week has redoubled his vigilance was with Gandhiji longer than usual as also the local doctors. This morning's medical examination, it is learnt, has, however, revealed nothing extraordinary and the fasting leader continues to be free from and undesirable complications. His pulse is in the vicinity of 73 which according to the doctors is quite satisfactory. His blood pressure is showing a tendency to decrease, which is also considered quite in keeping with his present condition.

Gandhiji is talking much less than before and his voice is very low. But medical opinion holds that this is not so much due to his weakness as due to his desire not to exhaust himself.

He is very peaceful and free from any pain or discomfort and takes the spring water in the required quantities without difficulty.

The devotional items on his daily programme are being continued without any alterations.—A.P.

STILL RETAINS VIGOUR

Mahatma Says He Has Reserve Powers

POONA, May 24.

"I have more reserve powers than you seem to think" remarked Gandhiji to one of his close associates this morning, when the latter told him that he was looking weaker and more exhausted than ever before.

According to the doctors and friends who saw him this morning, he still retains in full vigour his mental alertness, although he talks very little.

Doctors who saw him to-day are of opinion that but for his growing weakness, Gandhiji is still in the same condition as before.—A.P.

SWELLING ON BAPAT'S FACE

Condition Is Not Precarious

RATNAGIRI, May 24.

It is reported that Mr. Bapat who has been fasting in the Ratnagiri Jail had a swelling on his face this morning. However, his condition is not precarious.

When interviewed the Jail Superintendent explained that the reports giving definite details given in the press some time ago as from jail authorities regarding Mr. Bapat's health were unauthorised and incorrect.—A.P.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Professor Chablani Calls It Blunder Of First Magnitude

KARACHI, May 23.

A distinguished gathering was present this evening at the "At Home" given by the Sind Hindu Association to Prof. H.L. Chablani, on the eve of his departure for England to represent the Sind Hindus, before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Prof. Chablani replying to the address, considered the separation of Sind as the greatest blunder committed by the British Government, and observed that bargains and manoeuvres were behind it.

He added that facts which were considered unsettled have often been settled, and hoped the justice would prevail in the end.—A.P.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE PHILOSOPHY OF YOGA: By Miss Elizabeth Sharpe. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London, W.C. 1. (In India: Miss E. Sharpe, Shri Krishna Nivas, Mount Abu).

A THESIS ON THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN: By Ramanlal V. Mehta. Hindustan News papers, Ltd., 9, Bakehouse Lane, Bombay. Price Re. 1.

MULADI GANG CASE IN SESSIONS

Approver Admits Commission Of 28 Dacoities

BARISAL, May 21.

The trial has commenced in the court of Mr. S. K. Bhattacharyya, Additional Sessions Judge of Backergunge, what is known as the Muladi Gang Case in which 17 men have been committed on a charge of being members of a gang of dacoits.

The approver, Aijaudhi, referred in the course of his evidence to the commission by the gang of 28 dacoities and said that after the Govindapur incident he was severely taken to task by his father and uncle who refused to give him shelter. He grew repentent and gave a feast to the villagers and the mosque people in order to expiate his past sins.

Four hundred and thirtyfive witnesses have been examined in the case in the lower court.

The further hearing has been adjourned.—A.P.

179 BOGRA ESTATES TO BE SOLD

Sequel To Non-Payment Of Revenue

BOGRA, May 21.

For the non-payment of revenue for the March last, 179 estates have been advertised for sale on June 24. by the Bogra Collectorate.—A.P.

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